State Library

.The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—cash in Advance.

One copy one year.....$1 50
" six months.....75
" three months.....50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXVIII. SALEM, N. C., APRIL 22, 1880. NO. 16.

JOB PRINTING.

The Press Job Department is supplied with all necessary material and is fully prepared to do work with NEATNESS, DISPATCH, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

THE MILL HAND.

Gilbert Falconer at in his library, surrounded by all the apurtenances of wealth—he was the wealthiest man in Brinsley—but his attitude was listless, his brows were drawn; a sharp struggle was going on between his heart and his pride.

'What has come over me?' he muttered. 'I am as infatuated as any old fool, thinking, worrying, fretting, and for what? A beggar-maid, with a pair of winsome eyes—a beggar, low born, most likely. What am I thinking of?'—starting up vehemently—'I, Gilbert Falconer, who could mate with the proudest in the country, to have fallen so low? What would my proud mother say? How haughty Beatrix Lenox would sneer! I'll crush it out—I will! I'm no love-sick boy.'

But some things are easier said than done, and this was one of them, as Mr. Falconer found to his cost, though she was only an operator in one of his mills—a slender, dark-eyed maiden, who, although a 'beggar-maid,' carried her small head with the grace and pride of a queen.

He could never forget the first time he saw her. Some orders had been disobeyed, but the consequences were scarcely serious enough to deserve the sharp rebube the irate master gave; and, upon an attempt at defense, Mr. Falconer laid his riding whip several times over the man's shoulders.

'Go!' he shoutod, with an oath, 'and never show your face in this yard again!'

It was a hard sentence, for the man had a wife and children, and the master never broke his word or commuted a sentence.

As Mr. Falconer turned away, still flushed with anger, a slender figure passed him, a pair of dark eyes gazed full into his—eyes that were possitively blazing with anger; a rapid glance at the unfortunate culprit skulking out of the gates, than at him, which showed which way her sympathy lay.

'Do you know,' she cried, suddenly, pausing, 'that that man has a wife and five children, all dependent on him for support, and what he earns here is the only means. Surely you did not mean what you said. The offense scarcely deserved such severe punishment.'

Mr. Falconer was fairly aghast at such unparalled audacity. Never in his life had any one before dared to call him to account for any of his action.

'I am not in the habit of consulting the opinions of my employees, when I punish impertinence,' he said, sharply.

The small head went up in the air with a gesture that would have done credit to Miss Lenox.

'No,' she answered, proudly; 'but Mr. Falconer may have something to say about it when he learns what a destitute condition that man is in.'

'I am Mr. Falconer,' he answered. 'I am master of this mill, and punish as I please.'

'You—Mr. Falconer?'

Anger, surprise and contempt were pictured on her face as plainly as on a mirror.

'Then I have nothing more to say.'

And, with a slight inclination of the head, she passed on her way, Gilbert noting vaguely that her dress was of the humblest make.

Who was she? Such impertinence! bending his brows at the recollection that she had not asked his pardon for her first hasty word.

'A mill hand with that haughty style! bah!' he cried, striding into his office; she is not worth noticing. She may be thankful I don't send her away.'

For several days it happened that Mr. Falconer was in his office when the big bell sounded release for all the tired souls and bodies in his employ, and he caught himself looking for a slender figure, in a worn dress; then, meeting her one morning, coming in at the gate, was enraged at himself for having bowed, particularly as the dark eyes were immediately averted. He angrily asked the manager who she was.

'Eleanor Eliot is the name she gave,' was the answer. 'She seems above her position, however, and she does her work very well.'

Mr. Falconer almost said: 'I don't wish her here any longer,' then something—an undefinable feeling—checked the words on his lips; he had to 'dree his weird.'

After a while he took to coming to the mill every day, and occasionally walked through the long rooms full of busy men and women.

Once he stopped at Eleanor Eliot's side, and gravely discussed same fabric with the manager, intently noticing the pretty contour of the small, bent head, and the slender, well-kept fingers.

An irresistible desire seized him to make her look up. Bending down he streched out his hand, and suddenly—how it happened no one could tell—his hand was caught in machinery. In an instant the work was stopped, and the wounded member extricated, but all bruised and bleeding.

Eleanor's fingers bound up the lacerated hand in her own small handkerchief, the master thanking her courteously; then he drove away in his fine carriage, and did not come to the mill for several days.

Some time after the mill operatives had a half holiday. Mr. Falconer, riding slowly through the woods, near his residence, noticed the flutter of a woman's dress, rode closer, and saw the outline of a figure; then galloping to the stables, left his horse and walked rapidly in the direction of the light dress.

Nor was he mistaken. Under the shade of a wide spreading tree, her hat off, her lap full of early flowers, the sunlight falling through the leaves on her bonny brown hair, sat Eleanor Elliot. A small boy, about two years old, lay with his head in her lap, laughing and throwing his legs about 'promiscuously,' while she pelted him with the blossoms.

'Oh!' she cried, kissing him, "you dear, good little man, what a comfort you are to me.'

The leaves rustled, and Mr. Falconer came in view. The girl put the child off her lap, and rose to her feet.

'Don't let me disturb you,' he said.

"You made a pretty picture in the sunlight, you two. This is the first time I have seen you since my accident. Let me thank you for your promptness, that day. I have your little handkerchief, yet,' with an inflection in his voice that was new to Nora, and that did not please her. How could she guess that her winsome eyes and coldness had piqued and interested the master as none of the willing advances of fair and wealthy neighbors had done?

He was surfeited with flattery. Nora's coldness was a welcome stimulant—ah, more welcome, even, than he knew himself.

'You are perfectly welcome to anything I did,' she replied coldly. Then there was a silence.

'Who is that child?' asked Mr. Falconer, feeling a little snubbed, making a motion to pat the little fellow's head; but he shrank away, hiding his face in Nora's dress.

'His name is Willie Marshal,' answered Nora, quickly. 'His father is the man you horsewhipped and discharged, some months ago, and since then he has never done a day's work—can't get it to do. The whole family are living in one room, almost starving. Many a night this poor little creature has gone to bed hungry. Can you realize what it means to be hungry—starving! you, who have so much, who have never known want or the semblance of a want? Oh! Mr. Falconer, where God gives so much he surely will require much! You will have to answer for a great deal, one of these days. Your men, with their wives and children, are living in hovels that you would not let your dogs occupy. Those hovels are yours; they are paying you rent for them. The ventilation is wretched, the drainage is simply murderous. Some day a fever will, must come, and many souls will be hurled into eternity, and you will have to answer for them all. Oh, surely, rich men's hearts are like nether millstones!'

Her face was flushed, her eyes were shining with unshed tears; she looked lovely. Mr. Falconer drew closer.

'Tell me what to do,' he said, simply trying to keep down a great rush of feeling. 'What shall I do for Marshall? How can I help him? Tell me!'

'Repair the injustice you did!' cried Nora, eagerly drawing a little back 'Give him employment, at once, before he is quite mad with his misery—before the brave mother's heart is broken, and the poor little children almost forget the taste of decent food. Pray do it, Mr. Falconer, you owe it to them.'

Gilbert came swiftly close to her, his hands outstretched, his eyes bright, a feeling stronger than himself—a feeling he did not stop to analyze—urging him on.

'I will, Nora!' he cried, eagerly; 'I will, without fail, to-morrow. Now ask me something more, my darling. I would do much more than that for you.'

He caught her hands tight in his. In an instand Nora wrested them away.

"How dare you? she cried in a blaze of anger. 'How dare you touch me?' Go away! Oh, you are a bad man! I hate you!'

'Don't be so unkind to me, Nora, he pleaded unabashed. 'Indeed, I am in earnest. I do love you. If you only would listen to me—if you only would love me a little.'

'Don't insult me any farther!' she cried, stamping her foot. 'Love you? Why, I hate you! hate you! There'

'Hate me, do you?' Gilbert's face was drawn and white. In an instand his arms were round her, crushing the slender figure close, while he laid a warm passionate kiss upon her lips. Then, as he let her go, he said, hoarsely, 'Now, forget me, if you can, hate me, if you dare. Wherever you go, through your whole life, you shall never forget me; that kiss shall lay on your lips and make you love me.'

Nora was deathly pale.

"You are right,' she said slowly, with an effort, and, with an utter scorn and contempt in her voice. 'I shall never forget you as the most unprincipled, dishonorable man I have ever had the misfortune to meet, and I perfectly loath myself because you have touched me. I hope I may never see you again,' and catching up the whimpering, frightened child, walked rapidly away.

True to her word, Eleanor did not meet Mr. Falconer again, as she left Brinsley, by the afternoon train, going as quietly as she had come, no one knowing her destination.

And before the day was over the master received a telegram, calling him to Interlaken, where his mother lay very ill; so Thursday's train bore him away; but, before he left, Marshall had been reinstated in his old position.

The next news, received several weeks after, was of Lady Helen Falconer's death, and of her son's intention to travel for some time.

* * * * * *

Nearly a year after Eleanor's prophecy was fulfilled. A low fever, born of impure ventilation and vile sewerage broke out in that part of the town where the mill-operatives lived, and death gathered in his harvest with relentless force. Mr. Falconer returned from abroad, and with a rapidly organized committee, tried to turn the course of the destroyer, going from house to house, from deathbed to deathbed, without fear of contagion, spurred on by an accusing conscience, the words, 'many souls will be hurried into eternity, and you will have to answer for them,' ringing in his ears.

At last the current of the disease was turned, the fever abated, and measures were immediately set on foot for the improvement of houses and drainage when Mr. Falconer was struck down. For weeks his life lay in the balance, the whole burden of his delirium being, 'And I must answer for them.' But God was merciful, and slowly Gilbert drifted back to life and its responsibilities.

Lying back in an easy chair, pale, but on the high road to recovery, one day he heard a name which sent the blood leaping to his heart—a name which he had not been able to forget.

His aunt was talking to a lady friend at the other end of the room.

'Eleanor Eliot is one of the sweetest, noblest girls I ever know or heard of,' Lady Hargrave was saying, enthusiastically. 'Her father was a clergyman, and dying left her and a young brother almost destitute; there was just money enough left after everything was settled, to finish the boy's education, and the dear, brave girl would not let them tell the young fellow how much it was, and has kept him at school, ever since, and has been working hard, very hard, I believe, though I don't know at what, and yet he does not know how badly off his poor sister is. She is distantly related to the Honorable Mrs. Audley, and she asked me to look out for some position for the dear girl.'

'I think I know of a position that might suit her,' said the visitor, 'my sister is looking for a governess for her two little girls, and, of course, Miss Eliot being so well recommended, she might suit her.'

'I'll give the address.'

Then Gilbert waited impatiently, while his aunt rung the bell, and Parker was dispatched to find Mrs. Audley's letter; then there was a hunt for her ladyship's eyeglasses. At last the welcome words fell on his ear.

Two days after, sadly against the advice of his aunt, Mr. Falconer started for London, going straight to a small, shaby house in an humble location.

'Miis. Eliot?' he asked, eagerly, of the miserable-looking female who opened the door.

'She's left sir,' was the answer; 'she left yesterday morning; her money was done an' I dunno where she's gone.'

Gilbert turned away sick at heart, and dismissing the cab, walked aimlessly along. By-and-bye he came to a large dark old church, bearing traces of Inigo Jones in its beautiful entrance. The doors were open; morning service was just over; Gilbert was tired and weak; a sudden impulse—for which he thanked God, all his life long—caused him to enter.

In one of the pews still knelt a girl, the face hidden in both hands. Until every one had passed out, she knelt there, then rising, came slowly down the aisle. Pale, worn, and with a weary droop of the proud little head that made Gilbert's head ache, came Miss Eliot.

Trembling with nervousness he waited until she was opposite him, then said quickly;

'Miss Eliot!'

Startled, she looked up, saw him, and colored to the very roots of her hair; then glanced at the door, as if meditating flight.

'Don't go,' he cried, putting out a thin hand. 'Don't go! Oh, listen to me! Forgive me my brutal conduct, that day. I have regretted it ever since. Say you forgive me!'

No answer; her head was bent down. 'Nora can't you forgive me?' he pleaded. 'You were angry with me, once, for calling you by your name; but I can't help, it dear; if you could only look into my heart, and see the love I have for you, the utter longing. For nearly a year I have been trying to forget you, and, to-day, I love you better than ever. Nora can't you love me? Won't you be my wife?'

At the last sentence Nora looked up quickly.

'Are you in earnest? Do you realize who I am?' she said, with the old proud movement of her head. 'An operator in your mill—a beggar, without a home or friend, save my brother, God bless him, in the world—while you are a rich man!'

'Oh, come to me,' interrupted Gilbert, stretching out his arms. 'If that is your only objection, come to me quickly. My pure, noble darling, I know all your self-sacrifice. I am not worthy in any way, of you. Come to me—make me a better man; be good to my people; I know they will bless you, when they learn how much they owe to you.'

Then, in low, eager tones he briefly told of the fever, and of the entire change in the sanitary arrangements at Brinsley, touching lightly on his illness, and passing over his bravery.

'And your prophecy haunted me; all through my illness it rung in my ears, and I hungered for a sight of your bonny face, for a touch of your hand. Nora!' with a sharp ring of pain in his voice, 'take back your bitter words; tell me you do not hate me. Even a crumb of bare liking I shall be thankful for, and if you bless me with your precious love, I shall thank God for it. You can make me a better man, a better landlord; a true Christian. All these possibilities lie in your hands.'

'Nora's face was hidden in her hands—she was sobbing.

'Won't you answer me?' he pleaded, bending over her. 'Only one little word to put me out of suspense. My darling, I am weary for you. Come to my arms that are waiting for you.'

And she came with a sudden swift movement, laying her tired head on his shoulder, while his glad arms gathered around her close, close to his heart, and he laid his lips on her forehead, with a silent thanksgiving for the blessed boon of this 'mill-hand's love.

THE MOST WONDERFUL WOMAN IN HISTORY.—There once lived a woman who was the mother of two kings, the wife of two kings, the step-mother of two kings and the aunt of three kings. This was true of Emma, the daughter of the Duke of Normandy, Richard the Fearless, who is called in the Saxon chronicle the "Lady Emma." She was the wife first of the Saxon King Ethelred the Unready, and then of the Danish King Canute; by her first husband she was the mother of Edward the Confessor and step-mother of the brave Edmond Ironsides; by her second husband she was the mother of the Danish king of England, Hardicanute, and step-mother to Harold Harefoot. As she was the daughter of Richard the Fearless she was consequently the great aunt of William the Conqueror, and of course the aunt also of his two sons, William Rufus and Henry I.

—Many insects harbor beneath the loose bark of trees, and by scraping off and washing the trunk and limbs with a solution of soft soap, much good may be done.

A Woman in a Cage of Panthers.

THE STRANGE EFFECTS OF UNDAUNTED COURAGE UPON FEROCIOUS BEASTS.

In a menagerie, which is kept at present in Philadelphia, is a cage of Mexican panthers. In size they are about as large as a full grown setter dog, though their whole appearance is of a cat order, having long claws, sharp teeth, and eyeballs which in their anger, gleam and quiver like livid fire. "These animals," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "last Saturday seemed worse than usual. They had been fighting among themselves, until their heads and ears were bleeding, and upon the approach of any visitor near the cage they would spring against the iron grating, with gleaming eyes and fangs, with a force that would shake the cage from top to bottom, at the same time thrusting their claws through, in their efforts to catch the intruders and bring them in range of their teeth. Even the keepers themselves, after they had prodded up the tigers and leopards and passed close to their cages in safety, made a detour when they came to the panthers, giving them a wide berth. Presently a young woman, dressed in bloomers and with her hair tightly done up on the top of her head, came along, with a stout whip in her hand.

"She's going among the panthers; she's training them," said the keeper.

"The girl went close up to the cage, whip in hand, and, with the assistance of the keeper—who was her husband—the panthers were driven back in one end of the cage, the man using a long stick, with the end of which he gave them some vigorous raps on the nose. After a great deal of snapping and snuffling among each other, they were all gotten back in the end farthest from the cage door. The man then proceeded to unfasten it. The young woman, who had been standing beside him with her whip in hand and a pleasant smile on her face, without a moment's hesitation, stepped up, and the next moment was inside the cage. The moment she got in there was the most terrific screaming and fighting of any time yet. The panthers would jump over each other in their eagerness to spring upon her, and would spring half way up the cage, but would get no further, being held back by fear. They would then spring upon one another, and tear each other's ears and scratch and fight, this being apparently the only revenge that would satisfy their ferocity.

"Meantime the woman stood perfectly still, holding her whip out and speaking to them in a soothing manner, as though she was pacifying a favorite dog or cat. Gradually the screaming and growls began to get lower and lower and the fighting among one another began to cease. Still they kept growling and looking at her and showing their teeth and snapping now and then until she had advanced a step. They then began to growl again, and one of them sprang over the others and got nearest to her, but had no sooner alighted than he was pounced upon by another, and they began to fight. Then the young woman, with a bold step, advanced a pace further and struck one of the animals with the but end of her whip, at the same time scolding him. He sprang back to the end of the cage among the others, while the woman, carelessly letting her whip fall, proceeded to soothe and caress the panther nearest her, patting him on the top of the head and stroking him on the neck until his growls had almost subsided, and then sullenly allowed himself to be petted, winking his eye and mouthing like a cat. The other panthers meantime having grouped themselves together in the end of the cage, looked on with sullenly growls. If any advanced she gave them a sharp rap on the head and ordered them to go back, and they obeyed. While she kept petting the one in question she never lost sight of the others, keeping her eyes on their every movement and being always prepared to use the whip on the slightest provocation. Sometimes three or four, as though jealous of the other, would spring forward and approach sullenly, as though inviting her to caress them, too. Then she would take one to each hand and pat and stroke them until they became pacified and quiet, and she as much at home with them as though they were so many cats. But this pacific state of things would not last long. They seem to be taking their caresses under protest and to be ever on the brink of a revolt. This would be signalized by a deep growl from some one of them, which would be a quick spring and one of the animals would find himself pounced upon by another, and they would claw and gnash each other until the young woman would raise her whip and give them sharp blows, which would send them into the corner and make them settle for a little time.

"What would be the consequence if she was to show fear and retreat toward the door?" asked one of the bystanders, who had been almost spellbound by the scene before him and had not found himself able to speak before.

"The consequence, said he shaking his head, 'would be that every animal in that cage would spring upon her tear her to pieces in a minute.'"

The History of the Census.

The term census is of old Roman origin, a group of the many functions performed by the high officials called censor having received the name of census. In modern acceptation it is "an official enumeration of persons, their property generally, with such facts as tend to show their moral, social, physical and industrial condition." In the Pentateuch enumeration of the people is enjoined, and the most ancient statistical record of the kind is that of Moses in the wilderness. There is a record of a Chinese census made by command of the Emperor Fee, 2042 B. C., and of one in Japan under the Mikado Sujun in the last century before Christ. Under the constitution of Solon the citizens of Athens were divided and registered in four classes, according to the amount of their taxable property or income.

The Roman census originated under Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, in the distribution of citizens into classes, in a most solemn manner, on the Campus Martius, where every citizen had to appear, and to declare under oath, his name and dwelling, the number and age of his children and the value of his property, under penalty of having his goods confiscated, and of being scourged and sold for a slave. The whole population was divided into six classes, based upon property qualifications; improvements were made under Augustus. In the sixteenth century came into vogue the practice of keeping church registers of births, marriages and deaths, out of which grew the modern systems of the population. Peter the Great, in 1719, had a census taken of the male population, for the purpose of conscription, additions being made until 1802, when a "Central Bureau of Statistics" was organized, which reorganized in 1852. From 1858-67 the Russian census grew to include legal population, information in reference to sexes, number of houses in town, churches, institutions, manufacturing establishments, etc.

In Prussia census-taking dates back to Frederick I., and was improved under Frederick II. The enumeration embraces mechanics, etc., and is made by civil officers on one day in December. The new German empire, on December 1, took a census for the first time. The German states, for the most part, take a census triennially. Austria's census was first taken in 1734, and until 1857 was used entirely for military purposes. It was taken every three years.

The science of statistics has been more cultivated in Sweden than in any other country. The practice dates back to 1686, and has been carried to a high state of perfection. In Turkey, the census is taken for conscription. The first taken in France was in 1700; it is now taken at quinquennial periods, Denmark being the only other country that takes its census every five years. The United States, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, on the other hand, do the work every ten years. The origin of the American census may be traced to the colonial period, when the British board of trade caused enumerations to be made for commercial purposes. The census of the United States presents the unsual fact of being ordained by the constitution of the government, and really at the birth of the government itself, in 1790. It was then decided to take a census every ten years as a political necessity. General James A. Garfield presented a bill in 1870 to take from the control of marshals the collecting of census and provisions were made to meet the requirements of science, but the bill was defeated by the Senate. The ninth census was then taken, under act of 1830, by 6,572 assistant marshals, supervised by sixty-one marshals of the United States courts, at a cost of $3,360,334. Gen. Walker is considered to have made it (ninth census) the most complete in detail and accuracy that has ever been accomplished.

The present law, passed by the Forty-fifth Congress, allows $3,000,000, and has excellent provisions. Supervisors are to be appointed for divisions they appointing enumerators of sub-divisions, who are to be selected solely with reference to their fitness for these duties, and without reference to political or party affiliations. Under the old law sub-divisions were limited to 20,000 inhabitants, while under the present law they are limited to 4,000. By the old law the time from June 1 to November 1 was allowed for enumeration, while under the present statute it is required to be done in June, and in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants in the two weeks from the first monday in June. Schoolmasters have largely been found in England among the best qualified enumerators. It is proposed here to employ local officers and physicians, as it is thought they would make excellent enumerators.—*Fred. L. Jenkins, in New York Tribune.*

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Librarian of Congress issued over 18,000 copyrights last year.

—Experience has shown at the Petroleum iron works, Titusville, Pa., that a barrel of petroleum will generate heat sufficient for making a ton of iron, while a ton and a quarter of coal would be required for the same result.

—An unprecedented quantity of iron will be made in the United States this year. In England furnaces are also being rapidly blown in. There is no danger of an iron famine. On the contrary there will be plenty of it, and the prospects are it will all be sold at good prices.

—The Southern Baptist Convention will meet Thursday, May 6, 1880, at 10 A. M., in the First Baptist Church, Lexington, Ky. Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D. of Georgia, to preach the Convention Sermon—Rev. T. T. Eaton, D. D., of Virginia, alternate.

—A farmer away down in Maine married a love of a school girl who didn't know the first thing about housekeeping or farming. When he took her home she neglected her household duties and went ranging about the farm "botanising" and studying geology. The neighbor's wives did not like her, but before they knew it she had discovered on her husband's land a mine worth $10,000. That's a very rare case!

—Iowa, which is the banner Republican State, shows the worst official corruption of any State in the Union. Of ninety-nine county treasurers, no less than forty-four are defaulters. The Governors private secretary has made off with $70,000 of the people's money; the State treasurer has appropriated $50,000 belonging to the agricultural college, and the assistant State treasurer has also secured several thousand dollars of public moneys. Such is the picture of the banner Republican State drawn by the Chicago *Times*.

—The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. In order to have this area the piece of land must be of such a length and breadth that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Thus, an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by one foot broad; 15,187 feet long by three feet broad, 7,594 feet long by six feet broad, and so on. If the acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be as nearly as possible 208 feet 5¼ inches. The nearest son can come to an exactly square acre with an even number of feet in the side is to make it 220 feet long by 198 broad.

THE STARS IN APRIL.—The interest of the month concentrates on the morning stars, after the 7th, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn are all numbered on this list. Venus especially will be the herald of the sun throughout the month, for, though in her distant phase, she still reigns as the brightest star in the heavens. She formed a lovely picture as a companion for the slender waning moon on the morning of the 7th, will divide her queenly favor between Mercury and Jupiter on the 15th, and will appear above the horizon line nearly at the same time with Saturn and Mercury on the 30th. Jupiter and Saturn will become studies of peculiar interest from the present time till their opposition with the sun next October, when Jupiter, just after perihelion, will shine his brightest colors, and Saturn will shine with clearer lustre than he has done for many years.

THE HUMAN EAR.—Imagine two harps in a room, with the same number of strings, and each string perfectly attuned to a corresponding one in the other. Touch a string in one, and the corresponding string in the other will give out the same sound. Try another string and its corresponding tone will be sounded. So with any combination of strings. It would not matter how you played the one harp the other would respond, as regards pitch and quality, would be almost perfect. Now substitute for one harp the human ear, and the conditions would according to theory, be the same except that the responsive mechanism of the ear is much smaller than that of the responsive harp. In the ear there are minute cords, rods, or something in such a state of tension as to be tuned to tones of various pitch, sound a tone, its corresponding rod or cord in the ear will respond, perhaps feebly, but still with energy enough to excite the nerve-filament connected with it; the result is a nervous current of the brain, and a sensation of a tone of a particular pitch.—*Good Words.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. This year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

If sufficient encouragement be received, various improvements will be made.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

Democratic State Convention.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, is the day and Raleigh the place, chosen by the State Executive Committee, for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of Forsyth will be held in the Court-house on TUESDAY, MAY 11th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

By order of the

COUNTY EX. COMMITTEE.

—There seems to be about as much President making *before* as there used to be after the meeting of the National Convention. Last week we ventured an opinion about the chances of the Democratic candidates, and this week we give the probable chances of the Republican candidates. First Grant; second, Blaine; third, Sherman. We think the nominee will be taken out of these names. There seems to be a settled opinion that it will be Grant, notwithstanding the third term objections.

—Senator Bayard's chances are brightening, and we would most heartily support him if nominated. Indeed we prefer him above all others. He is *strong* and therefore available; he is a good man, and that is saying a great deal in these degenerate times.

The Denison (Texas) *Herald* says:

"He is no time-server. He has but one set of opinions and principles, and these he is ever ready to express openly and freely. He acts, and has always acted, from conscientious convictions of duty. He is the American senator, patriot and statesman. We do not want to be carried forward to any so-called new and progressive ideas of government."

TILDEN.—The Richmond *Dispatch's* letter from Washington, of April 15th, says:

"A number of Congressmen have said to your correspondent to-night that they are certain Mr. Tilden will not be before the Cincinnati Convention."

It is now positively asserted that Tilden has written no letter of withdrawal to the Syracuse Convention.

We still hope Tilden will withdraw his name before the meeting of the National Convention. We have no ill-feeling against Mr. Tilden, but we are satisfied that he is not the man for the times.

He has now the best opportunity to serve his country and his party at the same time by positively declining to allow his name to go before the nominating convention.

Mr. Best has employed competent engineers to make an examination of the road for the purpose of ascertaining the necessary amount of equipment to put the road in good working order, and they have already entered upon their work.

—The stockholders of the W. N. C. Railroad have agreed to sell their stock to Best for $50,000, which is about $3.50 a share.

TILDEN.—The *McKinney Advocate* says: "Tilden has lost power in Texas."

The New York *Sun*, which has been favorable to Tilden, is now for Seymour.

—The Greensboro *State* learns that a train of cars, running at the rate of 25 miles per hour, was stopped suddenly by the force of the wind, on Sunday morning last, in the neighborhood of Toccoa, on the Air Line Railroad, some 90 miles south of Charlotte. The train was within 100 yards of a wash-out caused by a severe rain, and had the train not been stopped by the wind, the cars would have gone down an embankment 72 to 100 feet deep.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The late reported deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans and Memphis, are contradicted.

—On the 13th 3,056 immigrants arrived in New York. It is stated the immigration from Italy to this country, is unprecedented, chiefly owing, it is said, to high taxes in that country.

The immigration from Ireland it is expected will be very large during the year.

—Iowa's Republican Convention is for Blaine, and Missouri Republican Convention favors Grant for President.

—Bismark has consented not to resign his position, Parliament having agreed to repeal what was offensive to him.

—Daring Tom Boyd has made another successful leap at Munfordsville, Ky., by jumping off the Railroad bridge across Green River, a structure 120 feet hich.

GOVERNOR.—It looks as if the candidacy for Governor of this State, lay between Gen. Scales, Mr. Fowle Fowle and Gov. Jarvis.

Judge Buxton will, in all probability, be the Republican candidate for Governor.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Giant Powder Works, in the district of Berkely, California, across the bay, from San Francisco, exploded on the 17th, killing 12 white men and 15 or 20 Chinamen. Six thousand pounds of powder went off.

—Severe storms in the West and Northwest on the 16th.

—Dr. Joseph Angus, of England, reminds the Christian world of the fact that with 50,000 missionaries at work and $75,000,000 a year to support them, the Gospel might be preached again and again to every human being within ten years.

—Vennor again. He says that May and the first half of June will be cold and wet, and that after that there will be clear and very dry weather until the end of the year.

THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—The Governor called a meeting of the Council of State yesterday. There were present the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Attorney General was also present by invitation. The meeting was held in the Executive office.

The Governor having called the attention of the Council to the suits now pending in the Supreme Court against the State, involving the validity of the "special tax bonds," instituted for the purpose of obtaining from the court a recommendatory judgment, and also to the importance of the questions arising in this litigation, wherein so great an amount as $18,000,000 is sought to be fixed upon the people as a debt, it was unanimously resolved that these suits should be resisted by all proper means, and to this end that the Governor and Attorney General takes steps in the employment of counsel or otherwise as they may deem best for the interest of the State.—*Raleigh Observer.*

RAILROAD NEWS.—The private stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad met at Hickory yesterday. Mr. Best, with his associates, Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan, were present. It was understood, says the Charlotte *Observer*, that "Mr. Best would endeavor to purchase all the private stock to be had. It is possible that he will make some announcement of his policy at this meeting, as he goes on to Asheville in a few days with his family, and takes charge of the road as soon as the transfer can be made, and the necessity for reserve will no longer exist. The owners of stock are not yet decided as to whether they will sell at all, but of course this will depend greatly on the terms offered by Mr. Best."

Raleigh Observer.

Since the above the stockholders have agreed to sell.

WILKES COURT.—A good many Iredell people were at Wilkes court last week. Judge Buxton presided. The dockets were very full and the whole of the two weeks was consumed. Jones Lambert was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and Dan Dishman and Elijah Church for five each. The case of Wasson vs. Linster, from Iredell, on the civil docket, was tried the second week of the term, resulting in a verdict for Linster. The opposite party prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Landmark.*

—The prospect is that Congress will adopt a two-cent postal card. The House Committee on Post Offices have reported favorably. The card is to have a flexible cover to conceal the writing. It is to be of the same size of the one-cent cards.

CONGRESS.

Gen. Tom Ewing on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General Tom. Ewing made the best speech of the session in Congress to-day on the army bill, and the applause with which he was greeted and the enthusiasm with which his brother members congratulated him, confirm my estimate of his splendid effort. He called attention to the fact that the amendment which the Republicans were now bitterly opposing was supported by them in speeches during the extra session, and that only twelve of the party voted against it. More than that, he said, a Republican President approved it. He cited from the journals of Congress the fact that riders have been put on appropriation bills by Republican votes 387 different times, and in reply to Gen. Hawley he showed that this was done by the Republicans forty-four times in the Forty-third Congress, Gen. Hawley voting "aye" every time. For these reasons Democrats had supposed there would be no opposition on the part of the Republicans to the rider in question, and that hence there would be no necessity for speeches on the Democratic side. He then discussed the use of troops at the polls, quoting from English authorities to show how jealous Anglo-Saxon people have ever been of the interference of the military in elections. He wanted to know why the spirit of liberty seemed to be dying out in our country; and asked, could it be that our progress in the arts and sciences had caused this. If so, he would be willing to surrender the railroad and the telegraph, and all the comforts of modern civilization, and return to the plow and the cabin on the hill side, where liberty dwelt and flourished in the days of our freedom-loving forefathers. Just here he was as eloquent as possible, and surpassed his best congressional efforts. A Northern Democrat remarked at the conclusion of the speech that Ewing was one of the Union generals who was brave enough to be glad the war is over, and that the Southern States have been restored to their places in the Union. Thousands of copies of this speech will be published and circulated.

In Congress, Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, in his speech on the resolution to print $100,000 copies of the report on the diseases of swine, &c., said that last year in 1,193 counties of the United States there were raised about twenty millions of hogs. Of this number a million and a half died from disease, entailing a loss of $10,500,000. If the remaining counties lost as heavily as those above named, which made reports, then the whole loss exceeded $20,000,000 in a single year. He estimates that other domesticated animals suffered in a like ratio, and that the aggregate loss to stock-growers does not fall short of $50,000,000 per annum.

An examination of the calendar of Congress shows that there are one thousand and nineteen bill reported favorably from committees and awaiting action, and there are at least one hundred more in the hands of committees ready to report.

Of the $25,000,000 appropriated last year for arreages of pensions $24,500,000 were paid before the first of January of this year, and there remains but about $200,000 available for this purpose.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that the wheat crop thus far looks as favorable as in the spring of 1879. The condition of live stock is very favorable, no disease reported except cholera among the swine, and that no worse, if as bad as last year.

—Under the Ute bill the Utes are to give up to the Government about 11,000,000 of acres, including valuable mineral land, which they hold under a previous treaty, and go upon three reservations—one in Utah, another in New Mexico, and a third in Colorado. They are to become subject to the laws of the States and Territories in which they may hereafter reside, and can have their land in severally upon application. They are not to be permitted to alienate it, however, for twenty-five years.

Goldsboro Messenger.

The commercial agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., have just issued a mercantile circular which exhibits in a very surprising way the degree of our commercial prosperity. Against 3,355 failures throughout the United States during the first three months of 1878, and 2,523 in 1879, there were during the same quarter just past only 1,432 failures. The amount of liabilities represented by these failures at the beginning of 1880 was only about $13,000,000, against $82,000,000 in 1878, and $33,000,000 in last year during the corresponding periods.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

—It is not generally known that a letter M is stamped on the neck of the Goddess of Liberty which adorns the new dollar of the daddies. It is a pretty good test of counterfeit. To one who does not know its exact position it is right hard to find.

Charlotte Observer.

Railroad Meeting in Iredell.

A full meeting of the citizens of Statesville, called to consider our railroad interests, was held at the court-house Tuesday night. David Wallace, Esq., was chairman. A letter was read from Col. B. Yates, engineer in charge of the survey from Statesville to Danville, and a committee of five was chosen to select two canvassers to go upon the line of the proposed road and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock thereof, in timber, ties, labor, supplies, &c., &c.

The evident sense of the meeting was in favor of a subscription by the town in aid of the enterprise, and after the expression by Judge Furches of a strong doubt of the legality, at present, of a subscription exceeding $20,000, he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting expression:

Resolved, That this meeting is ananimously of the opinion that the citizens and voters of the town of Statesville will authorize their town authorities to take a subscription of twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock of a railroad from Statesville to Danvtlle.

Resolved, further, That it is the wish of this meeting that the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Statesville submit to the qualified voters of the town of Statesville a proposition to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock of said road, to be paid in the bonds of the town, at par value; and that said Mayor and Commissioners are hereby requested to submit said proposition as early as practicable.

The committee appointed to choose canvassers met Wednesday morning and selected Maj. G. W. Clegg and P. Tomlin, Esq., and these gentlemen started, Thursday morning, upon their mission.—*Statesville Landmark.*

From the Georgia Gold Fields.

Advices by telegraph and mail received from the gold mine in White county, of which a description was given the other day, show that the yield grows richer and richer, and there is of course an increase in the excitement. Col. J. H. Nichols, who had started home, telegraphs us from Mt. Airy that the Messrs. Lumsden found on Tuesday a nugget that weighed 440 pennyweights. This is about one-third larger than the nugget that was shown in Atlanta on Tuesday, and is almost equal to the nugget of 520 pennyweights, which was the largest ever found in Georgia.

A card from Mr. E. J. Storr, a reliable gentleman who is on the ground, writes that the boys have begun to count their day's work by the pound, and that one day only two hands being at work they took out twenty-four pounds of gold, or to be exact 942 pennyweighta. All of this was found in nuggets. One nugget weighed 330 pennyweights, another 73 pennyweights, and another 55 pennyweights. The others were smaller pieces, ranging from 5 to 40 pennyweights. The day's work of the two hands amounted to over $900, as the bullion is worth about 96 cents to the pennyweight. We await with curiosity further news from this rich mine. We have little doubt that the Lumsdens will get a huge fortune out of the old vegetable garden, that has for fifty years been given to the cultivation of turnips and potatoes. But, whatever they get will be a small fortune compared to that which awaits him who cracks the sparkling veins that seam the hills and mountains which shut in the valley of Nacoochee.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PLANITARY SENSATION.—Those who study the stars will have plenty of occupation in the coming years. The index hand on the dial-plate points to events of momentous import. The four great planets reach their nearest point to the sun more nearly together than they have done for almost 2,000 years. It is not unreasonable to suppose that with their strong pull and pull altogether, they will create some unusual disturbance in the chaotic elements that make up the sun's fiery mass. The forces of the new-spot cycle are now in active operation, and those who have closely watched the influence of the solar disturbance on climatic conditions predict a hot summer from the heat-waves that follow the commencement of the tremendous solar outbreaks. The hidden chambers of the great pyramid have given forth in oracular fashion momentous prophecies for 1881, to the few disciples who have faith in their teachings, and astrologers cast strange horoscopes from the unusual planetary combinations.

—Iron has declined in price again, a result which many business men predicted would follow when the extraordinary rise took place. A telegram from Philadelphia stated that one company had reduced the price of pig iron from $35 to $30 per ton, and another telegram from Pittsburg announced that the card price of bar iron had been redneed over $17 per ton.

—The aggregate of the contributions from this country to the Irish Relief Fund amounts to $1,000,600. This amount is larger than from all other sources combined.

The Battle of Alamance.

A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO MARK THE GRAVES OF THE TWENTY REGULATORS WHO WERE THE FIRST TO DIE "IN THE UNITED STATES," ETC., ETC.

[Alamance Gleaner.]

GRAHAM, N. C., April 2, 1880.

Editor Gleaner:—On the 4th of July 1879, a number of citizens from Alamance, Guilford and Randolph counties assembled near the battle field of Alamance, and read the Declaration of Independence, and made arrangements to meet at the battlefield of Alamance the 16th of May 1880, for the purpose of erecting a monument to mark the graves of the twenty Regulators who were the first to die "in the United States" in resistance to exactions of English rulers, and oppressions by the English Government." I was appointed Secretary, Mr. J. L. Scott, of Graham is Treasurer. Every one who contributes anything will have their names and the amounts read out or published the 16th, prox. The monument taken from the granite quarries of Alamance, will certainly be erected. I want the Ashboro *Courier*, Chatham *Record*, Greensboro *Patriot*, and Durham *Recorder* to notice this subject and request their patriotic readers to send a contribution to Mr. Scott (the Treasurer) by the 15th. We will only want fifteen dollars from county. All State papers please copy. All lovers of the old North State contribute just a small amount.

This work has been neglected too long, but better late than never. Don't begin to excuse yourself by saying, "the Regulators were guilty of excess." No one who knows anything of their history will deny this. "From their first Assembly at Maddock's Mill (Oct. 1766,) to the final catastrophe on the banks of Alamance, (May 16th, 1771), the great principle laid down was that should pay no tax but was lawful and imposed by their representatives in the Assembly." Hon. Geo. Bancroft copied from originals on file in London, the reports which place the "objects, end, and intents of the Regulators in a true color." Col. John H. Wheeler (the historian of North Carolina) says of the engagement, "Thus ended the battle of Alamance. Thus, and here, was the first blood spilled in these United States, in resistance to exactions of English rulers." The name of the orator together with the programme will appear in THE GLEANER.

D. A. LONG, Sec.

Terrible Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 19.—Passengers who passed through Marshfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, at 8:30 last night, give a few facts concerning the terrible disaster which occurred there yesterday. A man who came to the depot at the edge of town while the train was there, reported that at 6:30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck the place and leveled all that part of the town lying west of the centre square flat to the ground. The debris immediately took fire in several places, and the flames could be seen at some half dozen points by the passengers on the train. Forty dead bodies had been taken out and many more were supposed to be buried in the ruins or burned up. There were also many living still imprisoned in the debris of the fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed except two, and there was great need of doctors to attend the wounded, of whom it was said there were some two hundred. A relief train, with twenty physicians and nurses, and full of supplies, left Springfield, Mo., this morning for Marshfield, and probably other trains will arrive during the day. The storm was general in southwestern Missouri, and others places probably suffered; but as the telegraph wires are all prostrated no advices have been received. Violent hail and rain accompanied the wind.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 19.—The forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity for the past week have become uncontrollable. The flames and smoke are plainly visible here. Barns and stables in large numbers have been destroyed and in many instances farmers have lost all their crops. Horses, farming implements and a number of cabins have been burned, occupants barely escaping with their lives. The destruction of cordwood and timber is immense. In Prince George county the fire has been very destructive, invading orchards and destroying hundreds of fruit trees. It is feared that unless heavy and early rain occurs the fire will destroy the Railroad bridges and telegraph poles, thereby impeding travel and cutting off telegraphic communication.

—The next session of the normal school will begin on the 24th of June, and end on the 29th of July next. Prof. Henry E. Shepherd has been chosen superintendent. Prof. Shepherd enjoys a national reputation as a scholar, a teacher, and a superintendent of school work. He is now superintendent of all the public schools in the city of Baltimore. It is with pardonable pride that we welcome Prof. Shepherd; for he is a North Carolinian. His father was that most estimable man and learned Judge, Jesse G. Shepherd, of Fayetteville.

—While some men were digging a well near Birmingham, Alabama, on Friday, March 26, they struck a vein of petroleum, which is flowing at the rate of ten barrels per day.

Interview with Gen. A. M. Scales.

Reporter—General, your constituents would be glad to hear from you on national affairs generally, what Congress is doing, etc.

General Scales—"There is an unusually large number of important bills before congress, many of which have been favorably reported and are now on the calender, and more still that have not yet come from the committee rooms. The appropriation bills are being rapidly pressed through, and we hope to make a considerable reduction in the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year.

"The first year that the Democratic party came into power in the House, they saved the country nearly thirty millions of dollars, and ever since we have continued the reduction, and will continue to do so until we reach the smallest sum that will be sufficient to meet all the necessary demands of the government, honestly and economically administered.

"There are important tariff reforms, such as free salt and the reduction of duty on wooden goods, &c., which are prepared, and will, if possible, be passed.

"The inter State commerce bill regulating, as far as is practicable, railroad freights, has been adversely reported from the committee; but if we can reach it on the calender, my opinion is that the bill as presented by Judge Reagan, of Texas, will pass by a good majority. It is a good bill and the people throughout the country are deeply interested in it.

"My bill to abolish the tax on brandy is still in the committee, and so is one introduced by Col. Armfield proposing to reduce the tax on brandy, whiskey and leaf tobacco, as I understand it. These bills are of much importance, and have been pressed with zeal in an out of the committee. They are zealously fought by the government, but I believe that ultimately these taxes must and will be repealed.

"The government paid on last month about fifteen millions of the public debt, and if the country is prosperous, as it now promises, there is no reason why the people should not to a great extent be relieved of all these internal burdens. The question embraces a great deal, but my time will not allow me to go further into it.

"The bill to erect a public building in the city of Greensboro for court house, postoffice, &c., was unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and I do believe there has not been a moment since its favorable report when it would not have passed the House. It is now on the calender with some bills of the same character and a large number of others, and the only difficulty is in reaching it. If I can do this, and I have strong hopes at present, it will pass the House.

"The centennial appropriation is before Yorktown Centennial Committee, Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, is on that committee, and he will do all he can to secure a favorable report, and a favorable report will, I think, secure its passage.

Reporter.—Who are the most available men for Presidency and Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket?

General Scales—"My own opinion is that Seymour and English would combine more elements of strength than any others, and there are those, however, who are thoroughly in earnest, and whose opinion are entitled to great weight, who believe that Mr. Bayard is the strongest man in the field. A representative from Massachusetts said to me the other day. 'Nominate Bayard, and I will risk half of my estate on his election.'

"There are others, and among them the entire Ohio delegation, who believe that Mr. Thurman is the best and strongest man.

"Should the convention give us either of these gentlemen, we will, in my opinion, carry the election.

Reporter.—Who, in your opinion, is the coming man for President on the Republican ticket?

General Scales.—"I believe General Grant will be nominated. The men who usually manipulate conventions will be largely for him, and he will probably distance all competitors. While this is so, I do not believe he is the strongest man. There are many elements of opposition combining against him. Among others is the strong feeling with conservative men of all parties, and especially of his own party, against the third term.

When the Democratic party came into power they found silver, the money of the fathers, demonetized; they at once made it money, a legal tender to pay debts.

"It is now being issued at the rate of between three and four millions a month. By this Democratic Congress, resumption of specie payments, which they have opposed as untimely, was made possible, and the credit of the government maintained and advanced.

"This silver is being accumulated every day, and will by degrees flow all over the country to stay as the money of the people. It is on that account of its weight, inconvenient to transport, and, of course, will be a good, stable legal tender currency for every neighborhood. Do the Greenbackers oppose this action? Again the Democratic party found that the greenbacks were contracted day after day, until the country was on the brink of ruin. Hardly had they obtained power in even one house of Congress before they addressed themselves to the task of stopping this, and they have done it, and now to-day there are over $300,000,000 of greenbacks circulating and blessing the land, which would have been retired and burnt had it got before this action of the Democratic party. It is for this the Greenbackers would break down our party?

"The Republican party demanded our vote first executing it that the national banks should issue all of our money. The Democratic party has broken down the corruptions of the government and driven the corrupt offenders from power into disgrace.

"Since the Democrats came in power they have saved to the people upwards of thirty millions of dollars per annum. Should this be stopped?

"The Democrats of the South must stand as a unit. We have to meet a party made up principally of the colored race who will be a unit. They cannot be divided. Divide us and we fall, and with us all hopes of our people.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

STATE NEWS.

—Ground was broken on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad last Saturday. There was no music and no speeches.

—The Carthage Silver Cornet Band has been challenged by the Rockingham Cornet Band to play a contest for the sum of one hundred dollars.

—Lenoir *Topic*: Messrs Gwyn, Harper & Co., Patterson, will erect another large brick factory building

—The Copper Knob Mine, in Ashe county, has been sold to a Northern company for $26,000.

—The fire down the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Tuesday night, is said to have burned five miles of fencing and five hundred cords of wood belonging to the railroad company.

—Col. Beasley, late contractor for the building of the Oxford & Henderson Railroad, has had a misunderstanding with the railroad, the result of which is that the contract has been dissolved and the colonel has ceased operations.

—Durham *Recorder*: The new brick factory of James Webb & Co., at Hillsboro, is going up rapidly under the skillful superintendence of Capt. Henry Richards. The building will be three stories high, exclusive of a deep basement.

—Within the past six months more than one thousand white people have emigrated from this part of North Carolina to Indiana and the Northwest. More than that number of colored people have gone into Georgia and other Southern States from North Carolina.

—Capt. E. R. Buck passed through Greensboro on Monday night, on the rails, having with him 13 colored men from the eastern part of State, bound for southeast Georgia, to dip turpentine. He is said to have taken out of this State, since the 1st January last 161 colored men.

—A mountain of the finest whetstones in the world, equal if not superior to the finest oil-stone or Enghone, has recently been discovered in Linville Cove near the dividing line of Burke, Caldwell and Mitchell counties, and within a few miles of the Mitchell turnpike to this place.—*Morganton Blade.*

THE U. S. COURT.—During the session of the U. S. Courtt which began at Greensboro on the 5th inst., there have been fourteen convictions for violating the United States laws, and five acquittals. The case of the U. S. against John Anthony and J. L. Pestross, of Stokes county, charged with affixing spurious stamps on tobacco was hotly contested on both sides and after a trial of two days, continuing up to 8 o'clock P. M. on Saturday last, the defendants were acquitted.—*Patriot.*

—The period for which Mr. Virgil S. Lusk, United States District Attorney for the western district of North Carolina, was appointed, expires in June, and it is said there will be a lively scramble for the place. The aspirants are stated to be Messrs. V. S. Lusk, of Asheville; D. M. Furches, of Statesville; J. M. McCorkle, of Salisbury, and W. S. Ball, of Greensboro. The office is said to be worth $6,000 year.—*Landmark.*

FELL IN THE WELL AND SAVED.—A frightful accident befell the little three year old daughter H. V. Miller, Tuesday. She was at her grandfather's near Cotton Grove, Davidson county. She ran to the well while a little negro was about to draw water, and fell in headforemost—sixty feet between very narrow rock walls. There was ten feet of water in the well. The little creature it is likely went to the bottom, for she had no bruises in striking in her descent. She came to the surface and caught hold of the wall stones and so kept her head above water. And she hung in that perilous condition three quarters of an hour before she could be rescued. Help came at the last moment—just as she ceased crying and had slipped from the rocks and was sinking. Assistance had to be sent for nearly a mile. She was saved by a negro man employed on the farm.—*Watchman.*

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

[Entered at second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1880.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. This year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

If sufficient encouragement be received, various improvements will be made.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

Democratic State Convention.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, is the day and Raleigh the place, chosen by the State Executive Committee, for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of Forsyth will be held in the Court-house on TUESDAY, MAY 11th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

By order of the

COUNTY EX. COMMITTEE.

—There seems to be about as much President making *before* as there used to be after the meeting of the National Convention. Last week we ventured an opinion about the chances of the Democratic candidates, and this week we give the probable chances of the Republican candidates. First Grant; second, Blaine; third, Sherman. We think the nominee will be taken out of these names. There seems to be a settled opinion that it will be Grant, notwithstanding the third term objections.

—Senator Bayard's chances are brightening, and we would most heartily support him if nominated. Indeed we prefer him above all others. He is *strong* and therefore available; he is a good man, and that is saying a great deal in these degenerate times.

The Denison (Texas) *Herald* says: "He is no time-server. He has but one set of opinions and principles, and these he is ever ready to express openly and freely. He acts, and has always acted, from conscientious convictions of duty. He is the American senator, patriot and statesman. We do not want to be carried forward to any so-called new and progressive ideas of government."

TILDEN.—The Richmond *Dispatch's* letter from Washington, of April 15th, says:

"A number of Congressmen have said to your correspondent to-night that they are certain Mr. Tilden will not be before the Cincinnati Convention."

It is now positively asserted that Tilden has written no letter of withdrawal to the Syracuse Convention.

We still hope Tilden will withdraw his name before the meeting of the National Convention. We have no ill-feeling against Mr. Tilden, but we are satisfied that he is not the man for the times.

He has now the best opportunity to serve his country and his party at the same time by positively declining, to allow his name to go before the nominating convention.

Mr. Best has employed competent engineers to make an examination of the road for the purpose of ascertaining the necessary amount of equipment to put the road in good working order, and they have already entered upon their work.

—The stockholders of the W. N. C. Railroad have agreed to sell their stock to Best for $50,000, which is about $3.50 a share.

TILDEN.—The *McKinney Advocate* says, "Tilden has lost power in Texas."

The New York *Sun*, which has been favorable to Tilden, is now for Seymour.

—The Greensboro *State* learns that a train of cars, running at the rate of 25 miles per hour, was stopped suddenly by the force of the wind, on Sunday morning last, in the neighborhood of Toccoa, on the Air Line Railroad, some 90 miles south of Charlotte. The train was within 100 yards of a wash-out caused by a severe rain, and had the train not been stopped by the wind, the cars would have gone down an embankment 72 to 100 feet deep.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The late reported deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans and Memphis, are contradicted.

—On the 13th 3,056 immigrants arrived in New York. It is stated the immigration from Italy to this country, is unprecedented, chiefly owing, it is said, to high taxes in that country.

The immigration from Ireland it is expected will be very large during the year.

—Iowa's Republican Convention is for Blaine, and Missouri Republican Convention favors Grant for President.

—Bismark has consented not to resign his position, Parliament having agreed to repeal what was offensive to him.

—Daring Tom Boyd has made another successful leap at Munfordsville, Ky., by jumping off the Railroad bridge across Green River, a structure 120 feet hich.

GOVERNOR.—It looks as if the candidacy for Governor of this State, lay between Gen. Scales, Mr. Fowle Fowle and Gov. Jarvis.

Judge Buxton will, in all probability, be the Republican candidate for Governor.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Giant Powder Works, in the district of Berkely, California, across the bay, from San Francisco, exploded on the 17th, killing 12 white men and 15 or 20 Chinamen. Six thousand pounds of powder went off.

—Severe storms in the West and Northwest on the 16th.

—Dr. Joseph Angus, of England, reminds the Christian world of the fact that with 50,000 missionaries at work and $75,000,000 a year to support them, the Gospel might be preached again and again to every human being within ten years.

—Vennor again. He says that May and the first half of June will be cold and wet, and that after that there will be clear and very dry weather until the end of the year.

THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—The Governor called a meeting of the Council of State yesterday. There were present the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Attorney General was also present by invitation. The meeting was held in the Executive office.

The Governor having called the attention of the Council to the suits now pending in the Supreme Court against the State, involving the validity of the "special tax bonds," instituted for the purpose of obtaining from the court a recommendatory judgment, and also to the importance of the questions arising in this litigation, wherein so great an amount as $18,000,000 is sought to be fixed upon the people as a debt, it was unanimously resolved that these suits should be resisted by all proper means, and to this end that the Governor and Attorney General takes steps in the employment of counsel or otherwise as they may deem best for the interest of the State.—*Raleigh Observer.*

RAILROAD NEWS.—The private stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad met at Hickory yesterday. Mr. Best, with his associates, Messrs. Grace, Fish and Tappan, were present. It was understood, says the Charlotte *Observer*, that "Mr. Best would endeavor to purchase all the private stock to be had. It is possible that he will make some announcement of his policy at this meeting, as he goes on to Asheville in a few days with his family, and takes charge of the road as soon as the transfer can be made, and the necessity for reserve will no longer exist. The owners of stock are not yet decided as to whether they will sell at all, but of course this will depend greatly on the terms offered by Mr. Best."

Raleigh Observer.

Since the above the stockholders have agreed to sell.

WILKES COURT.—A good many Iredell people were at Wilkes court last week. Judge Buxton presided. The dockets were very full and the whole of the two weeks was consumed. Jones Lambert was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and Dan Dishman and Elijah Church for five each. The case of Wasson vs. Linster, from Iredell, on the civil docket, was tried the second week of the term, resulting in a verdict for Linster. The opposite party prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Landmark.*

—The prospect is that Congress will adopt a two-cent postal card. The House Committee on Post Offices have reported favorably. The card is to have a flexible cover to conceal the writing. It is to be of the same size of the one-cent cards.

CONGRESS.

Gen. Tom Ewing on the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General Tom. Ewing made the best speech of the session in Congress to-day on the army bill, and the applause with which he was greeted and the enthusiasm with which his brother members congratulated him, confirm my estimate of his splendid effort. He called attention to the fact that the amendment which the Republicans were now bitterly opposing was supported by them in speeches during the extra session, and that only twelve of the party voted against it. More than that, he said, a Republican President approved it. He cited from the journals of Congress the fact that riders have been put on appropriation bills by Republican votes 387 different times, and in reply to Gen. Hawley he showed that this was done by the Republicans forty-four times in the Forty-third Congress, Gen. Hawley voting "aye" every time. For these reasons Democrats had supposed there would be no opposition on the part of the Republicans to the rider in question, and that hence there would be no necessity for speeches on the Democratic side. He then discussed the use of troops at the polls, quoting from English authorities to show how jealous Anglo-Saxon people have ever been of the interference of the military in elections. He wanted to know why the spirit of liberty seemed to be dying out in our country; and asked, could it be that our progress in the arts and sciences had caused this. If so, he would be willing to surrender the railroad and the telegraph, and all the comforts of modern civilization, and return to the plow and the cabin on the hill side, where liberty dwelt and flourished in the days of our freedom-loving forefathers. Just here he was as eloquent as possible, and surpassed his best congressional efforts. A Northern Democrat remarked at the conclusion of the speech that Ewing was one of the Union generals who was brave enough to be glad the war is over, and that the Southern States have been restored to their places in the Union. Thousands of copies of this speech will be published and circulated.

In Congress, Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, in his speech on the resolution to print $100,000 copies of the report on the diseases of swine, &c., said that last year in 1,793 counties of the United States there were raised about twenty millions of hogs. Of this number a million and a half died from disease, entailing a loss of $10,500,000. If the remaining counties lost as heavily as those above named, which made reports, then the whole loss exceeded $20,000,000 in a single year. He estimates that other domesticated animals suffered in a like ratio, and that the aggregate loss to stock-growers does not fall short of $50,000,000 per annum.

An examination of the calendar of Congress shows that there are one thousand and nineteen bill reported favorably from committees and awaiting action, and there are at least one hundred more in the hands of committees ready to report.

Of the $25,000,000 appropriated last year for arreages of pensions $24,500,000 were paid before the first of January of this year, and there remains but about $200,000 available for this purpose.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that the wheat crop thus far looks as favorable as in the spring of 1879. The condition of live stock is very favorable, no disease reported except cholera among the swine, and that no worse, if as bad as last year.

—Under the Ute bill the Utes are to give up to the Government about 11,000,000 of acres, including valuable mineral land, which they hold under a previous treaty, and go upon three reservations—one in Utah, another in New Mexico, and a third in Colorado. They are to become subject to the laws of the States and Territories in which they may hereafter reside, and can have their land in severalty upon application. They are not to be permitted to alienate it, however, for twenty-five years.

Goldsboro Messenger.

The commercial agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., have just issued a mercantile circular which exhibits in a very surprising way the degree of our commercial prosperity. Against 3,355 failures throughout the United States during the first three months of 1878, and 2,523 in 1879, there were during the same quarter just past only 1,432 failures. The amount of liabilities represented by these failures at the beginning of 1880 was only about $13,000,000, against $82,000,000 in 1878, and $33,000,000 in last year during the corresponding periods.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

—It is not generally known that a letter M is stamped on the neck of the Goddess of Liberty which adorns the new dollar of the daddies. It is a pretty good test of counterfeit. To one who does not know its exact position it is right hard to find.

Charlotte Observer.

Railroad Meeting in Iredell.

A full meeting of the citizens of Statesville, called to consider our railroad interests, was held at the court-house Tuesday night. David Wallace, Esq., was chairman. A letter was read from Col. T. B. Yates, engineer in charge of the survey from Statesville to Danville, and a committee of five was chosen to select two canvassers to go upon the line of the proposed road and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock thereof, in timber, ties, labor, supplies, &c., &c.

The evident sense of the meeting was in favor of a subscription by the town in aid of the enterprise, and after the expression by Judge Furches of a strong doubt of the legality, at present, of a subscription exceeding $20,000, he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting expression:

Resolved, That this meeting is unanimously of the opinion that the citizens and voters of the town of Statesville will authorize their town authorities to take a subscription of twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock of a railroad from Statesville to Danvtlle.

Resolved, further, That it is the wish of this meeting that the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Statesville submit to the qualified voters of the town of Statesville a proposition to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock of said road, to be paid in the bonds of the town, at par value; and that said Mayor and Commissioners are hereby requested to submit said proposition as early as practicable.

The committee appointed to choose canvassers met Wednesday morning and selected Maj. G. W. Clegg and P. Tomlin, Esq., and these gentlemen started, Thursday morning, upon their mission.—*Statesville Landmark.*

From the Georgia Gold Fields.

Advices by telegraph and mail received from the gold mine in White county, of which a description was given the other day, show that the yield grows richer and richer, and there is of course an increase in the excitement. Col. J. H. Nichols, who had started home, telegraphs us from Mt. Airy that the Messrs. Lumsden found on Tuesday a nugget that weighed 440 pennyweights. This is about one-third larger than the nugget that was shown in Atlanta on Tuesday, and is almost equal to the nugget of 520 pennyweights, which was the largest ever found in Georgia.

A card from Mr. E. J. Storr, a reliable gentleman who is on the ground, writes that the boys have begun to count their day's work by the pound, and that one day only two hands being at work they took out twenty-four pounds of gold, or to be exact 942 pennyweights. All of this was found in nuggets. One nugget weighed 330 pennyweights, another 73 pennyweights, and another 55 pennyweights. The others were smaller pieces, ranging from 5 to 40 pennyweights. The day's work of the two hands amounted to over $900, as the bullion is worth about 96 cents to the pennyweight. We await with curiosity further news from this rich mine. We have little doubt that the Lumsdens will get a huge fortune out of the old vegetable garden, that has for fifty years been given to the cultivation of turnips and potatoes. But, whatever they get will be a small fortune compared to that which awaits him who cracks the sparkling veins that seam the hills and mountains which shut in the valley of Nacoochee.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

PLANITARY SENSATION.—Those who study the stars will have plenty of occupation in the coming years. The index hand on the dial-plate points to events of momentous import. The four great planets reach their nearest point to the sun more nearly together than they have done for almost 2,000 years. It is not unreasonable to suppose that with their strong pull and pull altogether, they will create some unusual disturbance in the chaotic elements that make up the sun's fiery mass. The forces of the new-spot cycle are now in active operation, and those who have closely watched the influence of the solar disturbance on climatic conditions predict a hot summer from the heat-waves that follow the commencement of the tremendous solar outbreaks. The hidden chambers of the great pyramid have given forth in oracular fashion momentous prophecies for 1881, to the few disciples who have faith in their teachings, and astrologers cast strange horoscopes from the unusual planetary combinations.

—Iron has declined in price again, a result which many business men predicted would follow when the extraordinary rise took place. A telegram from Philadelphia stated that one company had reduced the price of pig iron from $35 to $30 per ton, and another telegram from Pittsburg announced that the card price of bar iron had been redneed over $17 per ton.

—The aggregate of the contributions from this country to the Irish Relief Fund amounts to $1,000,000. This amount is larger than from all other sources combined.

The Battle of Alamance.

A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO MARK THE GRAVES OF THE TWENTY REGULATORS WHO WERE THE FIRST TO DIE "IN THE UNITED STATES," ETC., ETC.

[Alamance Gleaner.]

GRAHAM, N. C., April 2, 1880.

Editor Gleaner:—On the 4th of July 1879, a number of citizens from Alamance, Guilford and Randolph counties assembled near the battle field of Alamance, and read the Declaration of Independence, and made arrangements to meet at the battle-field of Alamance the 16th of May 1880, for the purpose of erecting a monument to mark the graves of the twenty Regulators who were the first to die "in the United Stated" in resistance to exactions of English rulers, and oppressions by the English Government." I was appointed Secretary, Mr. J. L. Scott, of Graham is Treasurer. Every one who contributes anything will have their names and the amounts read out or published the 16th, prox. The monument taken from the granite quarries of Alamance, will certainly be erected. I want the Ashboro *Courier*, Chatham *Record*, Greensboro *Patriot*, and Durham *Recorder* to notice this subject and request their patriotic readers to send a contribution to Mr. Scott (the Treasurer) by the 15th. We will only want fifteen dollars from county. All State papers please copy. All lovers of the old North State contribute just a small amount.

This work has been neglected too long, but better late than never. Don't begin to excuse yourself by saying, "the Regulators were guilty of excess." No one who knows anything of their history will deny this. "From their first Assembly at Maddock's Mill (Oct. 1766,) to the final catastrophe on the banks of Alamance, (May 16th, 1771), the great principle laid down was that should pay no tax but was lawful, and imposed by their representatives in the Assembly." Hon. Geo. Bancroft copied from originals on file in London, the reports which place the "objects, end, and intents of the Regulators in a true color." Col. John H. Wheeler (the historian of North Carolina) says of the engagement, "Thus ended the battle of Alamance." Thus, and here, was the first blood spilled in these United States, in resistance to exactions of English rulers." The name of the orator together with the programme will appear in THE GLEANER. D. A. LONG, Sec.

Terrible Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 19.—Passengers who passed through Marshfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, at 8:30 last night, give a few facts concerning the terrible disaster which occurred there yesterday. A man who came to the depot at the edge of town while the train was there, reported that at 6:30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck the place and leveled all that part of the town lying west of the centre square flat to the ground. The debris immediately took fire in several places, and the flames could be seen at some half dozen points by the passengers on the train. Forty dead bodies had been taken out and many more were supposed to be buried in the ruins or burned up. There were also many living still imprisoned in the debris of the fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed except two, and there was great need of doctors to attend the wounded, of whom it was said there were some two hundred. A relief train, with twenty physicians and nurses, and full of supplies, left Springfield, Mo., this morning for Marshfield, and probably other trains will arrive during the day. The storm was general in southwestern Missouri, and others places probably suffared; but as the telegraph wires are all prostrated no advices have been received. Violent hail and rain accompanied the wind.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 19.—The forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity for the past week have become uncontrollable. The flames and smoke are plainly visible here. Barns and stables in large numbers have been destroyed and in many instances farmers have lost all their crops. Horses, farming implements and a number of cabins have been burned, occupants barely escaping with their lives. The destruction of cordwood and timber is immense. In Prince George county the fire has been very destructive, invading orchards and desroying hundreds of fruit trees. It is feared that unless heavy and early rain occurs the fire will destroy the Railroad bridges and telegraph poles, thereby impeding travel and cutting off telegraphic communication.

—The next session of the normal school will begin on the 24th of June, and end on the 29th of July next. Prof. Henry E. Shepherd has been chosen superintendent. Prof. Shepherd enjoys a national reputation as a scholar, a teacher, and a superintendent of school work. He is now superintendent of all the public schools in the city of Baltimore. It is with pardonable pride that we welcome Prof. Shepherd; for he is a North Carolinian. His father was that most estimable man and learned Judge, Jesse G. Shepherd, of Fayetteville.

—While some men were digging a well near Birmingham, Alabama, on Friday, March 26, they struck a vein of petroleum, which is flowing at the rate of ten barrels per day.

Interview with Gen. A. M. Scales.

Reporter—General, your constituents would be glad to hear from you on national affairs generally, what Congress is doing, etc.

General Scales—"There is an unusually large number of important bills before congress, many of which have been favorably reported and are now on the calender, and more still that have not yet come from the committee rooms. The appropriation bills are being rapidly pressed through, and we hope to make a considerable reduction in the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year.

"The first year that the Democratic party came into power in the House, they saved the country nearly thirty millions of dollars, and ever since we have continued the reduction, and will continue to do so until we reach the smallest sum that will be sufficient to meet all the necessary demands of the government, honestly and economically administered.

"There are important tariff reforms, such as free salt and the reduction of duty on woolen goods, &c., which are prepared, and will, if possible, be passed.

"The inter State commerce bill regulating, as far as is practicable, railroad freights, has been adversely reported from the committee; but if we can reach it on the calender, my opinion is that the bill as presented by Judge Reagan, of Texas, will pass by a good majority. It is a good bill and the people throughout the country are deeply interested in it.

"My bill to abolish the tax on brandy is still in the committee, and so is one introduced by Col. Armfield proposing to reduce the tax on brandy, whiskey and leaf tobacco, as I understand it. These bills are of much importance, and have been pressed with zeal in an out of the committee. They are zealously fought by the government, but I believe that ultimately these taxes must and will be repealed.

"The government paid off last month about fifteen millions of the public debt, and if the country is prosperous, as it now promises, there is no reason why the people should not to a great extent be relieved of all these internal burdens. The question embraces a great deal, but my time will not allow me to go further into it.

"The bill to erect a public building in the city of Greensboro for court house, postoffice, &c., was unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and I do believe there has not been a moment since its favorable report when it would not have passed the House. It is now on the calender with some bills of the same character and a large number of others, and the only difficulty is in reaching it. If I can do this, and I have strong hopes at present, it will pass the House.

"The centennial appropriation is before Yorktown Centennial Committee, Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, is on that committee, and he will do all he can to secure a favorable report, and a favorable report will, I think, secure its passage.

Reporter.—Who are the most available men for Presidency and Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket?

General Scales—"My own opinion is that Seymour and English would combine more elements of strength than any others, and there are those, however, who are thoroughly in earnest, and whose opinion are entitled to great weight, who believe that Mr. Bayard is the strongest man in the field. A representative from Massachusetts said to me the other day. 'Nominate Bayard, and I will risk half of my estate on his election.'

"There are others, and among them the entire Ohio delegation, who believe that Mr. Thurman is the best and strongest man.

"Should the convention give us either of these gentlemen, we will, in my opinion, carry the election.

Reporter.—Who, in your opinion, is the coming man for President on the Republican ticket?

General Scales.—"I believe General Grant will be nominated. The men who usually manipulate conventions will be largely for him, and he will probably distance all competitors. While this is so, I do not believe he is the strongest man. There are many elements of opposition combining against him. Among others is the strong feeling with conservative men of all parties, and especially of his own party, against the third term.

"When the Democratic party came into power they found silver the money of the fathers, demonetized; they at once made it money, a legal tender to pay debts.

"It is now being issued at the rate of between three and four millions a month. By this Democratic Congress, resumption of specie payments, which they have opposed as untimely, was made possible, and the credit of the government maintained and advanced.

"This silver is being accumulated every day, and will by degrees flow all over the country to stay as the money of the people. It is on that account of its weight, inconvenient to transport, and, of course, will be a good, stable legal tender currency for every neighborhood. Do the Greenbackers oppose this action? Again the Democratic party found that the greenbacks were contracted day after day, until the country was on the brink of ruin. Hardly had they obtained power in even one house of Congress before they addressed themselves to the task of stopping this, and they have done it, and now to-day there are over $300,000,000 of greenbacks circulating and blessing the land, which would have been retired and burnt had it not been for this action of the Democratic party. It is for this the Greenbackers would break down our party?

"The Republican party demanded and got first exacting it that the national banks should issue all of our money. The Democratic party stopped this. The Democratic party has broken down the corruptions of the government and driven the corrupt offenders from power into disgrace.

"Since the Democrats came in power they have saved to the people upwards of thirty millions of dollars per annum. Should this be stopped?

"The Democrats of the South must stand as a unit. We have to meet a party made up principally of the colored race who will be a unit. They cannot be divided. Divide us and we fall, and with us all hopes of our people.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

STATE NEWS.

—Ground was broken on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad last Saturday. There was no music and no speeches.

—The Carthage Silver Cornet Band has been challenged by the Rockingham Cornet Band to play a contest for the sum of one hundred dollars.

—Lenoir *Topic*: Messrs Gwyn, Harper & Co., Patterson, will erect another large brick factory building

—The Copper Knob Mine, in Ashe county, has been sold to a Northern company for $26,000.

—The fire down the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Tuesday night, is said to have burned five miles of fencing and five hundred cords of wood belonging to the railroad company.

—Col. Beasley, late contractor for the building of the Oxford & Henderson Railroad, has had a misunderstanding with the railroad, the result of which is that the contract has been disolved and the colonel has ceased operations.

—Durham *Recorder*: The new brick factory of James Webb & Co., at Hillsboro, is going up rapidly under the skillful superintendence of Capt. Henry Richards. The building will be three stories high, exclusive of a deep basement.

—Within the past six months more than one thousand white people have emigrated from this part of North Carolina to Indiana and the Northwest. More than that number of colored people have gone into Georgia and other Southern States from North Carolina.

—Capt. E. R. Buck passed through Greensboro on Monday night, on the rails, having with him 13 colored men from the eastern part of State, bound for southeast Georgia, to dip turpentine. He is said to have taken out of this State, since the 1st January last 161 colored men.

—A mountain of the finest whetstones in the world, equal if not superior to the finest oil-stone or Enghone, has recently been discovered in Linville Cove near the dividing line of Burke, Caldwell and Mitchell counties, and within a few miles of the Mitchell turnpike to this place.—*Morganton Blade.*

THE U. S. COURT.—During the session of the U. S. Courtt which began at Greensboro on the 5th inst., there have been fourteen convictions for violating the United States laws, and five acquittals. The case of the U. S. against John Anthony and J. L. Pestross, of Stokes county charged with affixing spurious stamps on tobacco was hotly contested on both sides and after a trial of two days, continuing up to 8 o'clock P. M. on Saturday last, the defendants were acquitted.—*Patriot.*

—The period for which Mr. Virgil S. Lusk, United States District Attorney for the western district of North Carolina, was appointed, expires in June, and it is said there will be a lively scramble for the place. The aspirants are stated to be Messrs. V. S. Lusk, of Asheville; D. M. Furches, of Statesville; J. M. McCorkle, of Salisbury, and W. S. Ball, of Greensboro. The office is said to be worth $6,000 year.—*Landmark.*

FELL IN THE WELL AND SAVED—A frightful accident befell the little three year old daughter H. V. Miller, Tuesday. She was at her grandfather's near Cotton Grove, Davidson county. She ran to the well while a little negro was about to draw water, and fell in headforemost—sixty feet between very narrow rock walls. There was ten feet of water in the well. The little creature it is likely went to the bottom, for she had no bruises in striking in her descent. She came to the surface and caught hold of the wall stones and so kept her head above water. And she hung in that perilous condition three quarters of an hour before she could be rescued. Help came at the last moment—just as she ceased crying and had slipped from the rocks and was sinking. Assistance had to be sent for nearly a mile. She was saved by a negro man employed on the farm.—*Watchman.*

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

—Grass seeds. Call at the Bookstore.

—See Calendar for Forsyth Superior Court.

—Full Moon Saturday evening, 24th, at 5 o'clock 59 minutes.

—A splendid assortment of Toy Books at the Salem Bookstore.

—S. H. Everett, Public School Examiner, has removed to Winston.

Mrs. Alex. Minung has our thanks for a plate of excellent cake.

—The fly is said to be very destructive to tobacco plants this season.

—John Shields, an old citizen of Abbott's Creek Township, died suddenly, recently.

—The largest display of NEW BOOKS and FANCY GOODS ever offered at the Bookstore.

—Joseph Hill (colored), preached to the colored people at Stokesburg on Sunday last.

—Sam'l G. Veach is having water from the Water Company's pipes run to his premises.

—A telephone is in operation in Winston between S. E. Allen's hardware store and the *Leader* office.

☞ Jenny Lind *Cantelope Seed*, warranted fresh and genuine. Enquire at the Bookstore.

—Thanks to little Miss Linn Anthony for the first ripe strawberries we have seen this season.

—Miss Dora Butner left for Warrensburg, Mo., on Monday evening last, to visit her uncle, Lewis Eberhard.

☞ WANTED!
40,000 SPOKES IMMEDIATELY,
at Waughtown.

☞ A new "track-out" wagon, with shafts, tongue and bows, square bed for sale. Enquire at this Office.

—"Honesty" is said to be "the best policy," but too many people claim that they cannot afford the best of anything.

—A good home-made BUGGY and as good as new SADDLE and BRIDLE for sale. Enquire at the Bookstore.

—*The Almanac* called for warm weather on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and cloudy weather for Tuesday and Wednesday.

—A. P. Winkler, who has been on a visit to this his native place for some time has returned to his home in Knob Noster, Mo.

—F. W. Meller, recently struck down by paralysis, is able to take out-door exercise. We hope he will now improve more rapidly.

—The *World* suggests that the Gem Puzzle was invented by a Republican trying to harmonize the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

—H. W. Fries is now receiving a large stock of staple Dry Goods and Fancy Dress Goods. Look out for Advertisement next week.

—Carlos Strupe informs us that a good rain visited Clemmonsville on Monday, and that wheat is looking splendid in that neighborhood.

—An alarm of fire in Winston was caused by fire on the roof of John Petree's dwelling. Soon extinguished without much damage.

—The subscription circulated in Salem for the benefit of Solomon Tise, who lost his dwelling-house by fire last week, has already amounted to over $100.

—The Salem Amateur Cornets will furnish the music at the Germanton Male and Female School Exhibition, which takes place on the 21st of May.

—Rev. J. B. Linebark started on his western trip last week, with the object of locating a Moravian settlement from this section of country as noticed a few weeks ago.

—Beware of the colored youths who frequent backyards in search of old iron, bones, &c. We hear of several instances where they purloined articles of value, recently.

—Wm. Brindle, of Shady Grove, Davie County, was severely stabbed by Sam Howard, the difficulty growing out of Brindle refusing to shoe Howard's horse on a credit.

—One of the joys of a boy's life is when he puts on his first pair of boots; another joy is when he is permitted to go barefooted for the summer—and this latter joy is now at hand.

—"Weather strips," mused Junior Ally as he looked at a sign; "of course it does. Strips the leaves all off the trees in the fall, and—and—most all the clothes off of people in dog days."

—The body of Miss Hampton was found, two weeks after she was drowned near Mud Mill, in Davie County, (the particulars of which we published at the time), about two hundred yards from where she was last seen.

—Our young friend, John S. Reich, who recently went to Texas, sent us a copy of the *McKinney Advocate*, giving a historical sketch of Collin county, from its first settlement up to the present time.

—The following Tax Assessors have been appointed in Surry county: Westfield Township, Lee Jessup; Pilot, J. F. Stevens; Mt. Airy, Wm. Bray; Stewart's Creek, F. Mille; Bryan, C. Thompson; Franklin, F. McMickle; Hotel, J. F. Anthony; Marsh, J. A. Parks; Buckfork, Lacy Snow; Eldora, N. T. Hutchins; Dobson, B. F. Wood.

—The Silver Cornets were out serenading in Winston on Tuesday night. An elegant collation was spread before the Cornets in the Merchant's Hotel dining-hall through the courtesy of the very efficient clerk, W. O. Shelburn.

—From a newspaper received from our friend and brother typo, Frank M. Murchison, we see that he has taken up his summer quarters in New York city. He spent the winter South. He is one of the PRESS boys.

—A runaway occurred at Fogle's Mill on last Saturday, caused by the 1 o'clock whistle frightening the horses attached to a wagon. Nobody hurt and damage to wagon slight. Care should be taken not to let teams stand unnoticed.

—We learn that the Messrs. Fries will run their cotton and woolen mills day and night after the first of May next. The great demand for their goods necessitates this step. Their new mill building will also be under way shortly.

—On Thursday last while melting old casting in the cupola at Salem Agricultural Works, an explosion occurred, resembling that of a bombshell, causing quite a panic among the hands, who kept a respectable distance for some time afterwards.

—On last Friday two weeks ago, at a grog shop near Sparta, Alleghany county, an affray occurred between Jos. Sperling and a man named Howell, in which Sperling was stabbed in the abdomen, causing death in a few hours. Howell has been arrested and lodged in jail at Sparta.

—Friday and Saturday nights W. T. Powell will present to the citizens of Winston and Salem "Pinafore in Miniature" with 50 beautiful children. This was formerly Hayes' Juvenile Opera Troupe. The company comes well recommended by the press generally. See advertisement.

—Roll of Honor for the Public Colored School, Salem, N. C., for the week ending April 16th, 1880. *L. T. Reed's School.*
—Sultana Boner, Frances Hairston, Clifton Hairston, Harrison Hairston, Nelson Hairston. *Leah Dore's School*—Alice Spencer, Sallie Carter, Anne Hunt, George Hairston, George Goins, Peter Martin.

—In South Fork township, along the Shallowford road, and at Kernersville, this county, a considerable quantity of hail fell, Monday. Showery here all the afternoon Monday and Tuesday morning. Good season for setting out plants in vegetable and flower gardens.

—D. T. Crouse returned home from Greensboro, on Saturday night, where he has been for the past two weeks, as a juror in the Federal Court. The young Cornets gave him a hearty reception at the depot, and sent him to his residence in a carriage provided especially for the occasion. Dan is popular among the boys.

—Rev. E. Rondthaler is using the Sciopticon freely and giving much pleasure and instruction to our citizens. On Friday evening last the Salem Sunday School and many friends were entertained, in the Moravian church, by an extended exhibition of pictures with explanatory remarks by Mr. Ronthaler.

—Internal Revenue Collections Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, April 17th, 1880:—

Monday	$1,504 91
Tuesday	2,613 43
Wednesday	1,862 65
Thursday	1,300 14
Friday	1,741 31
Saturday	1,953 74
Total	$10,982 18

—As the warm weather approaches we notice the Merchant's Hotel 'bus, of Winston, making afternoon trips to the Mineral Spring in this place. We have often alluded to the improvements which might be made to the grounds about the Spring, but hitherto without avail. Could not a company be formed and a fund raised to improve the place. A few dollars would work wonders in the way of leveling the ground, sowing grass, arranging walks and planting trees. It might be made a little gem of a pleasure ground.

—John H. Zevely has a dog named "Ring" which displays as much sagacity in hunting snakes as in treeing squirrels and 'possums. He can never be induced to attack a snake when coiled, but will tease it by running around and barking until by striking at him his snakeship becomes uncoiled, when, in a moment, the dog has him and shakes him about so rapidly that he soon tears him to pieces. The dog has never been seriously bitten and kills numerous snakes of all kinds every season. We witnessed one of these battles a few days since resulting, as usual, in victory for the dog.

—Tobacco beds in the South Fork section, where this industry is just beginning to be tried, are all looking finely. It is estimated that twice as much will be raised in that section as usual. The plant beds that were penned with rails and covered with pine tops are looking best, being kept moist by the shade and not as liable to injury by insects. Enough sunshine gets to the plant through the brush to keep it vigorous, and the shade does not suit the insects. Altogether the crops of wheat, oats, rye and grass are looking fine, and if nothing happens the harvest of small grain in this region will be double that of last year. The farmers everywhere, since the destruction of the fruit prospect, will turn more attention to corn, potatoes, and sugar-cane to make up the deficiency. More energy is displayed among them than ever before, and their homes receive more attention and are being made more comfortable and pleasant.

Old Town Items.

Mr. Sid. Laurence, who is employed in Hines' Harness Shop in Winston, has removed his family to Old Town recently.

Mrs. Joe Butner is having her house repaired, preparatory to moving in it in the fall.

The bridge on the street leading thro' Old Town has been in a very dilapidated condition for the last year or two. It is really a wonder that an accident has not already happened to man and beast by falling through.

We learn that at the late session of the County Commissioners' Court, an appropriation has been allowed sufficient for the laying of plank across the branch and covering it entirely from view, thus making the road perfectly safe for travel. Z.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CORPORATION OF SALEM,
April 15, 1880.

Books for the registration of voters will be open daily at the Mayor's Office, from date until Saturday evening preceding the municipal election to be held in Salem, Monday, May 3rd, 1880.

Electors who have not heretofore registered in Salem may now do so.

All voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of N. C., are entitled to registration.

3t. J. F. SHAFFNER, *Mayor.*

Calendar for Forsyth Superior Court, Spring Term.—Monday and Tuesday of 1st and 2nd Week State Docket.

FIRST WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

1. M T. Hartgrove vs Ithamer Vest.
2. P A Wilson et al vs W W Long, administrator et al.
3. R Gray, Guardian, vs W W Long administrator, et al.
4. Sarah Norman, et al, vs J H Stoltz, administrator.
5. W A Lemly vs H C Bray, et al.
6. W A Lemly, et al, administrator, vs Commissioners of Forsyth.
7. Jos Williams vs Clark Hauser, et al.
8. Jno B Doub vs I H Conrad.
9. J W Alspaugh administrator vs Lem Cook and wife.
10. J W Alspaugh administrator vs H W Barrow administrator.
11. H C Cowles Guard vs Henry Inscore.
12. Sol Chitty vs Losetta Wright, et al.
13. W A Lemly assignee vs J J Raper administrator.
14. Lotton Dean vs W W Ragsdale, et al.
15. J B Bland vs W H Wheeler.
16. Howell Overby vs Noah Westmoreland.
17. Polly Timmons vs Geo W Kennedy.
18. Mary Taylor vs N A Boyden.
19. D P Mast adm'r vs A E Masten ex.
21. Jno H Bran vs L J Williams.
22. Elisha Shephardson vs Hairston, Gregan & Co.
23. J W Alspaugh adm'r vs W P Graves.
24. L B Waller vs W E Dibrell, et al.
25. Thos Branch vs G W Norwood et al.
26. Sarah Overly vs Noah Westmoreland.
27. D P Mast adm'r vs M E & S L Raper.

THURSDAY, May 13.

28. Tip Hairston vs A G Voss.
29. County Commissioners vs Lash administrators.
31. Solomon Mickey vs Wm Fulk et al.
32. Singer Co vs M N Williamson.
33. " " vs " "
34. P H Hanes & Co vs J W Alspaugh administrator.
35. E Belo vs J G Hill et al.
36. Parthene Pope vs Alfred Johnson.

FRIDAY, May 14.

30. Lillie Leigh vs Town of Salem.
39. G W Hinshaw vs J F Andrews.
47. J M Covington vs L I Bodenhamer.
48. Martha Stuart vs Ham Scales.
50. Eliza Apple vs J F Andrews, et al.
52. T J Brown & others vs Cabell Hairston.
54. Jos P Winston vs J D Roberts et al.

SATURDAY, May 15.

41. Z G Hege vs Schiff Bros.
51. Armstead Barksdale vs Alice Barksdale.
55. T B Lash et al vs Build'g Association.
56. E T Clemmons vs Nat'l Hardware Co.
57. E M Pace et al vs D R Burton.

SECOND WEEK.

TUESDAY, May 18.

20. T M Osborne and others vs E W Marshall et al.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

38. A J Hauser vs Joseph Williams.
49. Ellen J White et al vs Jno P Vest.
37. Joseph G Penn vs W A Lemly.
45. M H Langfeld vs A L Stipe.
46. Robt Hildreth vs Dan Grubbs.
40. Geo E Nissen vs Frank Spaugh.

THURSDAY, May 20.

53. John H Wilson et al vs Nath Terry.
58. Wm Blackburn vs J G Hill.
59. Franklin Jarvis vs Wm Spaugh.
60. Jno M Cloud vs J W Goslen et al.
61. E Belo vs E Spaugh.
62. Chas Teague vs V W Perry.
63. Evan Thompson and J. F. Hellen.

FRIDAY, May 21.

42. Julia A Apperson vs Clark Hauser.
43. Wm M Rights vs John T Rights.
44. Sarah Taylor vs H Davis.

SATURDAY, May 22.

Motions and orders.

In the call any case not reached on the appointed day goes over to be called in order on the next day and in precedence of cases set for the next day. Witnesses not allowed fees until the day of their cases. Exceptional cases and motions, &c., will be heard according to the convenience of the Court. Witnesses will be allowed pay for attendance from the day cases are set for trial and after that time until the case is disposed of unless otherwise ordered by the court.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian church, by Rev. E. Rondthaler, on the 15th inst., JOHN R. JOHNSON, of Winston, to Miss KATE E. WINKLER, of this place.

Our best wishes attend the happy pair. Thanks for elegant wedding cake.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of Jacob Yokely, Esq., in Davidson county, WILLIAM R. PITTS, of Guilford county, to Miss BETTIE HEDGECOCK, of Davidson county.

DIED.

In this place, on the 17th inst., of pneumonia, Mr. EZRA REMPSON, aged 74 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Near this place on the 10th inst., Mrs. BELLE BREWER, wife of Jas. Brewer, aged 26 years. She leaves a husband and 4 small children.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 40
Wheat, (red) " "	1 20 to 1 25
Corn, per bushel	65 to 70
Oats, " "	40 to 45
Rye, " "	65 to 70
Barley, per bush	75 to 80
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	55 to 60
Peas, (white,) " "	65 to 70
Beans, (col'd,) " "	40 to 60
Beans, (white,) " "	75 to 90
Onion Setts, per bushel	00 to 00
Pork	6 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 9
" Hams	10 to 00
Green Apples per bushel	1 00 to 2 00
Eggs, per dozen	8 to 10
Butter, per pound	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 00
Beeswax, " "	20 to 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	65 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen	2 00 to 2 25
Hay, per hundred	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls	70 to 80
Shucks, per hundred lbs	40 to 45

CHARLOTTE, Apr. 15.—Flour $3 25 a $3.50. Wheat 1 50 a 1 60. Corn 72 a 75. Oats 55 a 60. Bacon 7½ a 8½. Potatoes, sweet, $1 00 a 0.

NEW YORK, Apr. 17.—Flour 5 25 a 5 75 Wheat $1 25 a $1 35. Corn 52 a 54. Oats 39 a 41.

CINCINNATI, Apr. 17.—Wheat 1 16 a 0 00; Corn 40 a 00; Oats, 38 a 39; Flour, $5 50 a 6 95.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. CORRELL.

Winston, N. C., April 24, 1880.

Lugs, Common green	2 50 to 3 00
" Good working	4 00 to 5 00
Fillers, Common leafy	4 00 to 5 00
" Good leafy	6 00 to 8 50
" Rich, waxy	9 00 to 11 00
Smokers, Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
" Fine	11 00 to 14 00
" Fancy	15 00 to 20 00
Rich, bright leaf	8 00 to 12 00
Sun cured fillers	7 00 to 10 00
Wrappers, Common bright	12 50 to 15 00
" Good bright	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 60 00
" Fancy	50 00, 60 00 to 75 00
" Good red	10 00 to 12 00
Mahogany wrappers, common	15 00 to 18 00
" " good	20 00 to 25 00
" " fine	30 00 40 00 to 45 00

Breaks for the past week have been comparatively small owing to the harsh weather and the busy time with the planters. The prices for all grades have been fully sustained with some improvement in common and medium stock. Breaks to-day are quite large and prices remain firm. *Good order should prevail.*

BROWN'S OPERA HOUSE
WINSTON, N. C.

PINAFORE.

W. T. POWELL
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THE
OPENING OF THE NEW OPERA HOUSE
On Friday and Saturday,
April 23rd and 24th,
WITH HAY'S JUVENILE
OPERA TROUPE.
PINAFORE
IN MINIATURE.
50 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN. 50
IN THEIR FAMOUS RENDITION OF
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Admission, 50c, 75c, $1.
RESERVED SEATS AT BURCH'S.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting Stock Law Tax:

Salem, Butner's Hotel,	Tuesday, Apr.	20th.
J. M. Stafford's old place,	Wednes, "	21st.
Bodford's Shoe Shop,	Thursday, "	22nd.
Old Town,	Friday, "	23rd.
Dr. P. A. Cox's,	Saturday, "	24th.
W. A. Lowry's,	Monday, "	26th.
Kernersville,	Tuesday, "	27th
Winston, Weds'y & Thurs,	Apr. 28th,	29th.

It is hoped the people will meet me and pay promptly. Tax 30 cents on the $100 valuable of real estate.

WM. BARROW, Collector.
April 15, 1880.-15-3t.

Pay Your Corporation Taxes and Save Cost.

AFTER the 10th day of January, 1880, there will be cost added to all unpaid corporation taxes, and the same placed in the hands of the officer with authority to collect the same. L. N. CLINARD,
Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, '79. *Sec'y & Treas.*

North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

James T. Linebach, as Administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of Christian Reich, deceased, Plaintiff,

Against

Malinda Reich, Lucinda Reich, Louisa Reich, Gideon Reich, Silas Reich and others, heirs at law and devisees of said testator.

Petition to sell Lands for Assets.

It appearing to the Court, by affidavit of the Plaintiff, that the above named Defendants are not residents of this State, and that they are proper parties to the above named action.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made once a week for six consecutive weeks in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said Defendants, Malinda Reich, Lucinda Reich, Louisa Reich and Silas Reich, to be and appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said County, in the Court-House at Winston, on the 29th day of May 1880, and answer or demur to the Complaint now on file in said office, or the Plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court at office, April 13th, 1880.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

No. 15-6w.

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of
COOKING STOVES
AND
HEATING STOVES
ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.
Stove Pipes and Fixtures
always on hand.
ROOFING AND GUTTERING
promptly attended to. A general assortment of
TIN WARE,
Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.
J. E. MICKEY.
Salem N., C., Oct. 24, 1878.

The People's Press
FOR 1880.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR,	$1 50
SIX MONTHS,	75
THREE MONTHS,	50
TEN COPIES FOR	12 50

THE PRESS
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning,
and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the PRESS

A First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department
will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department
will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News
will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer
will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets
will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

REID'S
CELEBRATED
FLOWER SEEDS
SELDOM EQUALLED
AND NEVER EXCELLED
MOST POPULAR VARIETIES.
Prices, 5, 10 and 15 cents.
FOR SALE AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WAGON FOR SALE.
A new "track out" wagon, with shaft tongue, side-boards and bows for sale Enquire at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

The Event of the Season.

On MARCH 10TH, 1880, will be published the FIRST NUMBER of
RIDL EY'S
Fashion Magazine,
CONTAINING IN ITS
100 Large Quarto Pages,
INTERESTING STORIES IN PROSE AND VERSE; USEFUL HOME ARTICLES; AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE SKETCHES; TWO MAMMOTH FASHION PLATES; PROFUSE ILLUSTRATION OF THE FASHION OF THE DAY, With the LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES of each article, *clearly stated*, affording an OPPORTUNITY of SHOPPING in an INTELLIGENT and ECONOMICAL MANNER.
Single Number 15 *cts.* 50 *cts. per Year.*
Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for *Our Economy Combination Circular*; by which money may be saved, and the FASHION MAGAZINE obtained free.
Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880.
Address,
EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS.
309, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street,
New York City, N. Y.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three months,	$2.00
WEEKLY EDITION, one year,	$1.00

THE DAILY OBSERVER.
published by
CHAS. R. JONES, in Charlotte, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance			$8.00
" 6 mos	"	"	4.00
" 3 mos.	"	"	2.00
" 1 mon.	"	"	70 cts.

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER,
A Daily and Weekly
DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
Published in Raleigh
BY S. A. ASHE.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily Observer, one year		$6 00
" "	six months	3 50
" "	three months	2 00
Weekly "	one year	2 00
" "	six months	1 00

Address
THE OBSERVER.
Raleigh, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.
Assets, over - - $30,000,000.
Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.
New York Office, 45 William Street.
DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Mary A. Mangum, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1880,—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Mary A. Mangum, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection; And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me for settlement on or before the 20th day of March, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r, of Forsyth County.
March 13th, 1880.

LAND FOR SALE.

The valuable tract of land, lying about 1 mile South-east of Salem, adjoining the lands of A. V. D. Lee and Harrison Reed, is offered for sale.
The tract contains about
FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,
30 of which is well timbered woodland. The soil is well adapted for wheat, corn or tobacco.
W. A. REICH.
Salem, N. C., March 11, 1880.

THE MORNING STAR.
DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance;

One copy one year (postage paid,)			$7.00
" " six months,	"	"	4.00
" " three months,	"	"	2.00
" one month	"	"	1.00

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner upon our lands, or to remove anything whatever from the land unless first having permission from the undersigned.

COOPER & HENDRICKS.
December 9, 1879. tf.

FLORAL PANEL PICTURES,
LILIES OF THE VALLEY,
ROSES and DAISES, CALLA LILIES,
Beautiful ornaments at the
BOOKSTORE.

SUPERLATIVE
BAKING POWDER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Absolutely Pure.
THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the *United States* for strength and purity. The best article for general baking purposes.
It is the Cook's Favorite.
Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the
Most Delicious Cookery.
For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents for one pound cans. Sold in Cans only.
Full Strength Guaranteed.
Address
SUPERLATIVE
Baking Powder Company,
143 Chambers St., New York.
Show this to your Grocer.
April 1, 1880.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 4, 1880.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	7 50 a m	5 10 p m	.....
" Salisbury	9 08 a m	6 57 p m	.....
" High Point	9 51 a m	7 30 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	10 10 a m	9 00 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 30 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 30 a m	.....	10 25 p m
" Durham	11 05 a m	.....	11 07 p m
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	1 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 p m	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 4, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 54 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 35 p m	9 45 p m	.....
Leave "	3 30 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m	.....	9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 20 p m	.....	11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m	.....	1 45 p m
Leave "	8 25 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	8 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	11 57 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line June. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			2 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	3 25 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	3 45 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,
Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
4-2-80-100

CHICKERING PIANOS
Other Pianos wear out
BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.
VICTORIES in all great contests and for 50 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.
LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP
Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb. 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $50 to $250 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.
LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.
Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C. & Ala.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD,
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
How Could Cure is the greatest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
R. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

PIANOS & ORGANS
FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT
Ludden & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America. 2,000 superb instruments at factory rates for Introduction and Advertisement. New plan of selling. No Agents! No Commissions! Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchaser. Middleman's profits saved. Agent's name in all. Only house ever selling on this plan. PIANOS, 7 oct. Rose, 7½ oct. $155 Square Grands, Rose. ORGANS, 9 stops, $51 13 stops, $70 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $85. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from ten leading makers and 300 different styles. Join this gigantic club of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at wholesale rates. Special terms to Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors. Address for Introduction Sale circulars,
LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

POETRY.

O, Mine Eyes, Be Not So Tearful.

O, mine eyes, be not so tearful,
Drooping spirit, rise, be cheerful,
Heavy soul, why art thou fearful?

Nature's sepulchre is breaking,
And the earth her gloom forsaking,
Into life and light is making.

Oh, the weakness and the madness
Of a heart that holdeth sadness
When all else is light and gladness!

Though thy treasure death has taken,
They that sleep are not forsaken,—
They shall hear the trump and waken.

Shall not He who life supplieth
To the seed where dead it lieth,
Quicken, also, man who dieth!

Yea, the power of death was ended,
When He who to hell descended,
Rose, and up to heaven ascended.

Rise, my soul, then, from dejection,
See in nature the reflection
Of our dear Lord's resurrection.

Let this promise leave thee never,
"If the might of death I sever,
Ye shall also live forever."

—*Phœbe Carey.*

HUMOROUS.

—At a political meeting the speakers and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on the stand this man bawled out, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!" After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended the platform and was soon airing his eloquence in magnificent style, when the same man as before was heard bawling out at the top of his voice: "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech!" The chairman arose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking. "Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "That can't be Mr. Henry. Why that's the little fellow that told me to holler."

—The other Sunday the Sabbath Schools had a lesson which involved an explanation of the term hypocrite. In one of the infant schools a teacher labored very earnestly to give her class a correct idea of the word. One little girl said she always thought it was a great big animal, and guessed she had seen one at a show. "Oh," the teacher said, "A hypocrite is a man who makes believe to be a real good man when he isn't. Sometimes a man will give a lot of money to a church just to make people believe he is better than anybody else." "Well, my papa ain't a hypocrite," spoke up a little girl back in the corner of the seat, "for he only gives a penny every Sunday."

—Mr. Crofts tells the story of a priest who proposed to illustrate the difference between the churches by an object lesson. Taking a chestnut (burr and all), he said: "This burr represents the world; this shell represents the Protestant Church. Now I will show you what the true Catholic Church is like." With that he cracked the shell, and behold the kernel was rotten.

—The Cleaveland *Plaindealer* says: "An athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called into the counting-room of one of our River Street merchants, and there took off his hat to make his best bow. "The top of the mornin' to ye, Misther P——! I've been to ye're in want o' help.' 'I've but little to do,' replied Mr. P——, with mercantile gravity. 'I'm the day fur ye's. It's but little I care about doin'—shure it's the money I'm afther!'"

—"Pa, will you get me a kite if I prove that a dog has ten tails?" "Yes, my son." "Well, one dog has one more tail than no dog, hasn't he?" "Yes." "Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog then one dog must have ten tails. Hand over the kite, please." The kite came over.

—Scene at Williams College. Junior translating New Testament: "And the s an'—and the Lord said,—Lord said unto—unto Moses—" Here he hesitated, and looked appealingly at a neighbor, who, being also unprepared, whispered, "Skip it." Junior going on: "And the Lord said unto Moses, skip it." Great consternation ensued.

—A lawyer, not remarkable for his cleanliness of person, appeared at a party with a rose in his button-hole. "Where do you suppose it came from?" said he to a brother lawyer who was admiring it. The latter looked up and down the entire length of the questioner, and with great deliberation responded, "Why, I suppose it grew there."

—Mamma (entering)" Now, I'm sure you children are in mischief, you are so quiet." Ethel (in a rapturous whisper) "Hush, mamma! Tommy's been painting a spider's web on Grandpa's bald head, while he's asleep, to keep the flies off!"

—A little girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses; she had seen a man finishing one—"he was nailing on the last foot."

—A colored preacher in his prayer said: "I pray that the power of Satan may be curtailed." Just then an old darkey in the congregation cried out: "Yes, amen! Bress God! Cut him right smack smoove off."

—A Western newspaper, announcing the decease of a person, says: "His remains were committed to that bourne whence no traveler returns, attended by a large concourse of friends."

AGRICULTURAL.

Soaking Seed.

It pays to soak seed before planting. The Chinese, in some respects the best agriculturalists in the world, soak all their grain in liquid manure, diluted with water and sow when it begins to germinate. We know that sprouted potatoes will come earlier than unsprouted. We know that soaking wheat in lime, urine, or blue stone water, will have such an influence upon the seed as to prevent smut. The effect of soaking seed before planting, is to promote the growth and development of the young plant and to protect the seed from insects in the ground. Cotton seed soaked in liquid manure or well rolled in lime or ashes, will start the plants off earlier and stronger, and they will grow faster. Corn soaked in a strong solution of saltpetre or copperas forty-eight hours before planting, will secure a good stand from birds, squirrels and worms. In 1878, Dr. Samuel W. Eaton, of Warren county, N. C., tried the soak of saltpetre and tar for seed corn, and he wrote us that he obtained a good stand. From the past mild Winter the insect tribe is likely to be troublesome to planters, and we therefore recommend soaking seed before planting.

How to Euchre the Borers.

Ten years or more ago I tried the use of paper bands and gas tar, in various forms, on my peach trees, and when carefully applied it was effective in excluding borers, but for the past seven or eight years I have practiced a much more excellent way, and I know other fruit growers who have done the same, and would not think of going back to the old methods. It is simply using carbolic acid, which is the essence or spirit of gas tar, and is easily made to combine with water by adding soap, while the tar itself will not combine, and is far less safe and cleanly in its application. My rule for preventing borers is to get a pint of crude carbolic acid costing 25 cents—and is sufficient for 20 gallons of wash. Take a tight barrel and put in four or five gallons of soft soap, with as much hot water to thin it, then stir in the pint of carbolic acid, and let stand over night or longer, to combine. Now add twelve gallons of rain water and stir well; then apply to the base of the tree with a short broom or old paint brush, taking pains to wet the inside of all crevices. This will prevent both peach and apple borers. It should be applied the latter part of June in this climate, when the moth and beetles usually appear. The odor is so pungent and lasting that no eggs will be deposited where it has been applied, and the effect will continue till after the insects have done flying. If the crude acid cannot be obtained, one-third of the pure will answer, but it is more expensive.—*Corr. Fruit Recorder.*

—Farmers who spread on a thin coat of twelve or fifteen loads of manue to the acre, and expect to raise a good crop would be astonished to see the quntities of the best kinds of manure which market gardeners often apply to an acre of land near the cities. What would they say to the application of $600 worth of horse manure to a single acre?

—Weeds can be eradicated most successfully as soon as they put in an appearance. The longer they are allowed to get a foothold, the least willing are they to quit the ground, and every day's growth draws on the virtues of the soil and diminishes the chances of a good crop. One day's fight against weeds in early June will accomplish more than a week's campaign in the latter part of the month.

—No person, a farmer or any body else, can say that his business does or does not pay, unless the exhibit is made by a regular, correct account, and if thus kept he might and probable would find that his business was a good one, the trouble with his final bank account being caused by a deficiency of labor debts and excess of family expenditures.

—Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious as food for horses, because it brings on inflamation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Stagnant and impure water which cows drink while at pasturage is one of the most prominent causes of bad odor in milk.

—Many trees become hollow, or fall into premature decay from the rain penetrating through old sawrents made in pruning.

—In trimming off branches of trees they should be cut close to the trunk, so that no dead stumps shall disfigure the tree; also that the bark may readily grow over.

—Oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material to horses than any other food, but oats alone are not conducive to the best results. Mixed food is best.

—Plowing land when it is nearly dry is nearly as hurtful as when it is wet. In plowing, the soil should have enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps.

—Salt and ashes mixed in the drink of hogs has a great tendency to ward off disease. A solution of copperas also is often used to purge them from worms.

—Ashes saturated with kerosene and applied to cucumber and squash plants in the hill will be a great help in keeping off striped bugs.

1880, 1880.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1880.

THE SALEM Printing Office.

Having been engaged in the PRINTING BUSINESS, uninterruptedly for many years, we flatter ourselves that our experience enables us to execute

PRINTING

of every description, in the most satisfactory manner and at prices that will compare favorably with the

Best and Neatest Work

of the Northern Cities.

Our prices are as low, and often lower, than similar work can be done in larger establishments.

We can print at short notice

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES, CARDS,
RECEIPTS, BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CHECKS,
TAGS,
LABELS,
NOTE, LETTER and BILLHEADS,
RECEIPTS and CARDS in PLAIN or FANCY COLORS.

SAMPLES OF OUR WORK

can always be examined at the Office.

Our office is supplied with excellent material, of the latest style, good and fast presses, which enables us to execute work promptly at

REDUCED PRICES.

Don't fail to give us a trial before having your printing done elsewhere. Thanking our numerous friends for their liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope to continue to be favored with a fair share of work in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

We publish

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS,

$1 50 a year.

BLUM'S

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S

ALMANAC

having the largest circulation in the State.

Sold everywhere.

GUIDE BOOK

OF

NORTH WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

New edition ready May 15th.

We print

THE ACADEMY,

A Monthly School Journal

OF SALEM ACADEMY.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

and refer the public to these publications as specimens of our work.

Sing Dixie's Praises--Prosperity Returning—"There's Music in the Air."

With the return of good times, don't forget the million fair daughters of the South (God bless them,) who could and should be singing from grateful hearts the life long day, and night too. Provide your children with the means to make home happy by giving them a Piano or Organ, or if they have that, send $1,25 to Ludden & Bates for a year's subscription to the only SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL published. In addition to the interesting musical reading in every monthly issued subscribers receive $12 worth of the choicest gems of vocal and instrumental music pulished in the JOURNAL, besides $1,00 worth of Sheet Music of their own selection. Ludden & Bates, the great pioneers of cheap music in the South, are doing all they can to make our homes happy. Invest the above small amount for the JOURNAL, and if you do not feel repaid ten fold, it will not be the fault of the enterprising publishers. Address, LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Publishers SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL.

NEW GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES,

SALEM, N. C.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOODS AT THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, I have had a buyer in the Northern cities to make selections in person, and now have ready for inspection

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,

to which I invite the attention of my old

Wholesale and Retail Customers,

and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is FULL in every branch, including

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

It would be too tedious to enumerate all the attractions, but would particularly call attention to the fine selection of SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, PLAIDS, OPERA, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS, REPELLANTS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES' FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR, ZIEGLER & BROTHER'S HAND SEWED BOOTS, AND LADIES' FINE SHOES.

I will also sell, as heretofore, the Goods of F. & H. FRIES, HOLT'S, RANDLEMAN'S AND CONCORD PLAIDS. Also the different brands of RANDOLPH SHEETINGS at FACTORY PRICES.

I have the agency for the sale of **J. & P. COAT'S CELEBRATED SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,** at PHILADELPHIA PRICES. This thread is acknowledged to have no superior in the market.

I also continue the agency of the justly celebrated

AVERY PLOWS,

which have, by numerous trials, proved to be superior to any heretofore introduced in this section. In addition to their excellence, the price should induce every farmer to buy them.

Give me a call, and I will satisfy you that I intend to sell you

A GOOD BARGAIN

in anything I have to offer, as I have bought exclusively for CASH, thereby giving my customers the benefit of all cash discounts, and will sell my goods at a very short profit.

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 23, 1879.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Hinshaw Brothers,

SHALLOWFORD ST., (OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE),

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD UP A LARGE TRADE HAS BEEN CROWNED with success, and we have been compelled to double the size and capacity of our former storehouse, which gives us the best arranged and most convenient store-rooms in the State. We have added very many articles to our stock and separated our wholesale department from the retail and made it very complete and we are now pleased to offer to the Spring trade both wholesale and retail a stock, in quality, variety and magnitude, never before equaled in this market, and with our increased facilities and renewed energy, we intend to offer our customers greater inducements than ever before, and by pursuing the same course as heretofore, we hope and expect to achieve still greater results, and to merit the same. We will continue to have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Calicos,	Ladies' H'dfs,	Cottonades,	Putty,	Coffee,
Lawns,	Ladies' Ruffs,	Linens,	Locks,	Sugar,
Piques,	Ladies' Shawls,	Jeans,	Hinges,	Syrup,
Linens,	Ladies' Kid Gloves,	Cassimeres,	Screws,	Soda,
Poplins,	Perfumery,	Doeskins,	Kettles,	Fish,
Worsteds,	Ribbons,	Broadcloths,	Mule Shoes,	Salt,
Cashmeres,	Insertings,	Fries' Jeans,	Horse Shoes,	Meat,
Silks,	Hamburg Edgings,	Counterpanes,	Mattocks,	Hoes, Lard,
Grasscloths,	Plaids,	Shirts & Collars,	Horse Shoe Nails,	Flour,
Swiss Muslins,	Sheetings,	Ties & Suspenders,	Grindstones,	Meal,
Victoria Lawns,	Cotton Yarns,	Pocket Knives,	Oils & Lead,	Kegs,
Jaconets,	Drillings,	Knives & Forks,	Varnishes,	Tubs,
Bl'ched Domestic,	Cambrics,	Nails,	Drugs, Dye Stuffs,	Rope,
Ladies' Ties,	Osnabergs,	Axes,	Pat'nt Medicines,	Corn,
Ladies' Collars,	Flannels,	Hammers,	Leather,	Chop,
Ladies' Cuffs,	Hickory Shirtings,	Saws,	Crockery,	Oats,
Ladies' Hosiery,	Bed Ticking,	Glass,	Stationery,	Rye,

Paints, Notions of every description, White Goods, Trunks and Valises, Sole, Harness and Upper Leather, Blankets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Umbrellas, &c. A large assortment of all colors and numbers of J. & P. Coats' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, always on hand, at same prices and on same terms that it is sold by the largest jobbing houses in America. You will save freight by buying from us. Remember to keep

Best Assortment of ALPACAS in Town,

and offer inducements in Ladies' Dress Goods. We are Sole Agents for the Winchester Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, which are so well and favorably known that it is only necessary to state that we will offer this year a greater variety of Spring and Summer Goods. Examine our Stock of Shoes and Boots fully warranted.

It is a conceded fact that we carry a larger and better assorted stock and sell more Boots and Shoes than any house in this county.

Our Wholesale Department will be more complete this year than ever before, and we are fully prepared to meet all competition both here and elsewhere, and ask our country merchants to make a note of this.

20,000 BAGS FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS, THIS SPRING, OF

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO.

Dried Fruits & Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,

Respectfully,

April 10, 1880. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

AND

GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

The people of Forsyth and surrounding Counties are invited to the

MUSIC STORE, MAIN ST., WINSTON,

to examine the stock of

FIRST-CLASS ORGANS and PIANOS.

W. P. ORMSBY is in direct connection with the leading manufacturers, and he calls the attention of all parties needing instruments, to the fact that he is established here in their own section, and as he intends making good every warrant he gives with the instruments he sells, they will find it much safer to deal with him than with the dealers advertising from remote parts of the country. This being a BRANCH HOUSE of the celebrated music publishers, **DITSON & CO.**, of New York, customers can select from the newest and best music of the day. All orders filled, mail free, at publishers' rates.

Pianos and Organs repaired and tuned and Old Instruments taken in exchange.

Medical Men, Mechanics and Operators all recommend the famous light-running

Domestic Sewing Machine,

for the following reasons:

It is the Lightest running.
It is the most noiseless.
It is the simplest and best made machine.
Its tension is elastic, so it breaks no thread.
It carries a larger bobbin and more thread than any other machine.
It winds the bobbin without running the machine or throwing off the driving band.
It is made with *Concentric motions and will not wear out.*

The **DOMESTIC** has gone far ahead of all other machines in all the cities of the United States, and has never before been offered in competition with cheap machines.

For terms, for **CASH** or **INSTALLMENT**, call at the Company's

BRANCH OFFICE,

in the **MUSIC STORE**, Winston, opposite the Merchants Hotel.

Old Machines taken in Exchange,

W. P. ORMSBY, Agent.

WINSTON, N. C.

November 13, 1879. No. 46. 6mo.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

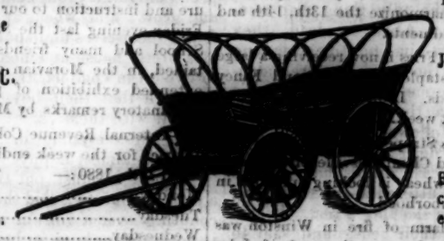
Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ESTABLISHED

Post Office BY

SALEM, N. C. J. P. NISSEN,

1834.



WORKS AT

Waughtown.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES**, at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878.—no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER, Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C. J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE SELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Bay Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands &c. ☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a call to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

April 1880. **J. BLICKENDERFER.**